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TODAY: STYLE Popping Corks, Page 11

In Sequel to Simpson Trial, New Players and New Rules

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

SANTA MONICA, California — They will all be there again: the bloody gloves, the size 12 Bruno Magli shoes, the DNA tests, the blood-splattered socks, all the familiar icons of the sensational double-murder trial that so transfixed Americans, and even many outside the United States.

But the O.J. Simpson sequel, the civil trial that begins Tuesday, will be missing one major element: the television cameras that made Simpson's first-degree murder trial a national obsession that regularly bested daytime soap operas in viewer ratings.

Mr. Simpson went home a free man last October after being acquitted of charges that he fatally stabbed his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman on June 12, 1994. The trial has come to be seen as a symbol of media excess, of courtroom posturing by lawyers who turned a murder case into a political debate over police racism, and of what can happen to the legal system when a judge loses control of his courtroom.

The civil trial, in which the families of the victims are alleging the wrongful deaths of their relatives, will be vastly different from Mr. Simpson's nine-month murder trial. It will not be held in urban Los Angeles, but in the quieter seaside city of Santa Monica.

The judge this time is a no-nonsense jurist who is determined to keep the proceedings out of the limelight. There will be no cameras, no prime-time courtroom television coverage, and — because of a "gag" order — none of the emotionally charged hallway news conferences by opposing sides that helped turn the criminal trial into a media feeding frenzy.

Most important, the man at the center of the trial — the former football superstar and celebrity — will be compelled to testify under oath. During the criminal trial, Mr. Simpson could and did choose not to testify. In the civil lawsuit, Mr. Simpson will not be able to invoke his Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination because he was found not guilty of the criminal charges.

Although this trial, like its predecessor, is also about establishing culpability or lack of it, it holds no danger to Mr. Simpson of loss of liberty. Instead, it will be about money — lots of it.

The families of the victims are claiming that despite his acquittal, Mr. Simpson committed the murders and should be held accountable by paying them damages. While the law does not consider it double jeopardy to have a civil trial after an acquittal, such wrongful death lawsuits are rare. Most murder defendants are not wealthy enough for victims' families to pursue a piece of that wealth.

The judge in this trial, Hiroshi Fujisaki, 60, has already put his imprimatur on the case by barring lawyers, witnesses and other parties to the lawsuit

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Italy Arrests Rail Chief in Inquiry of State Funds

Prosecutors Pursue Suspicions of Fraud And Embezzlement

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

The head of the Italian state railroad system, one of the best-known figures in his country, has been arrested and detained for questioning on a broad range of criminal charges, including embezzlement, corruption, fraud, abuse of office, false accounting and criminal association.

The arrest of Lorenzo Necci, 57, was being described in Italy on Monday as among the more startling judicial actions taken since the country's long-running anti-corruption campaign began in 1992.

It may also mark the start of a new chapter in Tangentopoli, or Kickback City, the string of prosecutions that began in Milan four years ago and that appeared to be subsiding in recent months.

Inspired by the Milan-based judges, prosecutors across Italy have indicted about 2,000 business, political and judicial figures, including former Prime Ministers Bettino Craxi and Silvio Berlusconi.

Among the best known industrial leaders whose fate is still uncertain is Cesare Romiti, the Fiat chairman, whose indictment on fraud and other charges is being sought by prosecutors in Turin.

Mr. Necci, a veteran manager who holds a law degree, was appointed in 1990 to revamp the sprawling state railroad system. He is so prominent that he has been mentioned in recent months as both a potential government minister and as a candidate to run the RAI state television network.

He is also well-known to his counterparts in France and Germany for his role in overseeing a plan to launch a multibillion dollar high-speed railroad that is expected to be one of Europe's biggest construction projects. Mr. Necci is also president of the international organization of railroad networks.

The arrest of Mr. Necci — and of two businessmen and a secretary on similar charges — was confirmed Monday by Alberto Cardino, a prosecutor in La Spezia, a port city about 300 kilometers (about 180 miles) northwest of Rome.

Mr. Cardino said that Mr. Necci was arrested Sunday evening at his country home near Rome and that he was being

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U.S. Military Is Faulted In 19 Deaths

Threats Were Ignored In Saudi Arabia Attack

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon investigation released Monday said that American military commanders ignored repeated warnings of terrorist threats to an apartment complex housing American troops in Saudi Arabia that was bombed last June, and later exaggerated the size of the bomb in defending their lack of preparation.

The investigation report suggested that many of the victims of the bomb, which killed 19 American airmen and wounded hundreds of others, might have been saved had military commanders taken basic security precautions, including the installation of blast-resistant Mylar sheets over windows. The report found that wounds from shattered glass were a major factor in the deaths of 12 of the airmen.

The study by a retired army general, Wayne Downing, found that American commanders were told repeatedly before the bombing of terrorist threats to American troops in Saudi Arabia and of the vulnerability of the apartment complex in Dhahran, Khobar Towers, where more than 2,000 American airmen had lived.

General Downing's report was also tough on policymakers in the Pentagon, asserting that they had failed to provide guidance or standards on security precautions for American troops abroad.

It also rejected estimates by the Pentagon that the bomb weighed 20,000 pounds (9,000 kilograms) — so big, Pentagon officials said repeatedly, that there had been no way to protect against

See BOMBING, Page 10

Manuel Ceneta/Agence France-Presse

GLUM OUTLOOK — A Vietnamese boy Monday in a Hong Kong camp, where more repatriations began. Page 7.

Ending Tour, Perry Warns Baghdad

But London and Paris Avoid Ultimatums

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Defense Secretary William Perry, after completing his tour of the Gulf region, joined here Monday night with his British and French counterparts in a warning to Saddam Hussein against taking any actions threatening to coalition pilots in the "no fly" zones over Iraq.

But the three steered away from any ultimatums or suggestions of further military action except in self-defense.

President Bill Clinton, meanwhile, said that the United States was not seeking a confrontation with Baghdad, but he declined to say whether this meant he would not order air strikes on Iraq at this time.

"We have sought no confrontation with Saddam Hussein," Mr. Clinton said in Washington when asked whether Iraq's agreement to stop challenging allied planes patrolling flight-exclusion zones meant the United States could "forgo any immediate further air strikes."

The French defense minister, Charles Millon, pointedly avoided taking part in a press conference with Mr. Perry and the British defense secretary, Michael Portillo. Instead, he returned immediately to Paris following the meeting at a Royal Air Force base in West London.

Mr. Millon's departure underscored the limited support U.S. initiatives in Iraq have received.

Mr. Portillo, summarizing the conversations here, said the three were "deeply concerned about the threat

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Plagues of the 21st Century: A Forecast

By David Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The coming plague is not Ebola virus, flesh-eating bacteria and cryptosporidium; it is not even malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS. It is heart attacks, emphysema and car accidents.

Over the next 25 years, most of the world's population will retrace the path of illness and death laid down over the last half-century by the globe's affluent minority of Americans, Canadians and West Europeans.

There will be some new wrinkles, of course. Men in the former Soviet bloc may suffer even more from the effects of tobacco than American men once did. Africans will pay an enormous toll in death from trauma, much of it suffered on the highways. Suicide, already epidemic among Chinese women, will rise around the world as a cause of death.

Overall, however, deaths from infection and malnutrition — the two are often intimately connected — will continue to decline, as they have for most of the 20th century.

Rising to take their place will be "noncommunicable" diseases and injuries that are the hallmarks, if not of wealth, at least of an escape from extreme poverty.

Those are among the conclusions of a massive new assessment of the world's state of health, and of the changes it is likely to undergo between now and 2020. Five years in the making, the report was sponsored by the World Health Organization and the World Bank, and produced by researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health and WHO, with 100 collaborators around the world.

Two volumes, "The Global Burden of Disease," which explains the project's methods and conclusions, and "Global Health Statistics," which contains most of the underlying epidemiological data, are being published now. Eight more volumes, which contain data on 107 diseases and 483 health effects examined by the researchers, as well as country-by-country analyses, will ap-

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AGENDA

Dole and Clinton Shoot It Out on Crime

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — With 50 days left until the presidential election, crime in America's streets emerged Monday as a potent issue as Bob Dole vowed to cut teenage drug use in half, and Bill Clinton pointed to a drop in violent crime and unholstered the endorsement of the largest U.S. police organization.

Crime is virtually in a tie with two other issues that Americans say worry them "a great deal," according to a Washington Post national survey. The other issues are the quality of schools and the spread of AIDS.

Trailing President Clinton in opinion polls by up to 15 percentage points, Mr. Dole has increasingly turned to crime as a brush with which to paint the Clinton administration as lax, irresolute, even indifferent, and he did so again Monday in a tough speech.

The Clinton campaign, always quick in its response to initiatives by Mr. Dole, struck back. The president appeared in the White House with Attorney General Janet Reno to announce that prosecutions of gang members had risen and that violent crime rates were falling.

But Mr. Dole, in his first major speech on crime, called the administration a "liberal, living laboratory of leniency" and said there would be a new, more moral tone in a Dole White House.

Speaking at Villanova University in Pennsylvania, Mr. Dole said that "President Clinton has opened the crime pipeline up again," so that "drug use among teenagers has not just started up again, it's skyrocketing upward."

He called Mr. Clinton a man who "talks like Dirty Harry but acts like Barney Fife" — the rhetoric of the tough movie detective but the cravenness of television's small-town policeman.

The Republican offered a package of measures to fight crime, including proposals to double spending on federal prisons, to require prison inmates to work and to try violent juveniles as adults. He also said that he would appoint "conservative, no-nonsense judges" who would issue tough sentences and that he would work with the nation's governors to abolish parole for violent prisoners.

He called for instant background checks of people seeking to purchase guns, to keep them from convicted felons and some others.

Mr. Dole has the endorsement of the National Rifle Association.

But the timing of the Clinton endorsement by the Fraternal Order of Police, a 270,000-member organization, provided a quick rebuttal for the president to Mr. Dole's accusations that he has been weak on crime.

In 1992, the police group backed President George Bush, a Republican, against Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Dole said he thought the organization's vote did not reflect the feelings of the rank and file. "Obviously," a Dole spokesman said, "there are very few cops on the street who can be happy

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McGeorge Bundy Is Dead at 77

BOSTON (AP) — McGeorge Bundy, 77, who as national security adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson played a key role in the Cuban missile crisis, the Bay of Pigs invasion and the buildup in Vietnam, died here Monday.

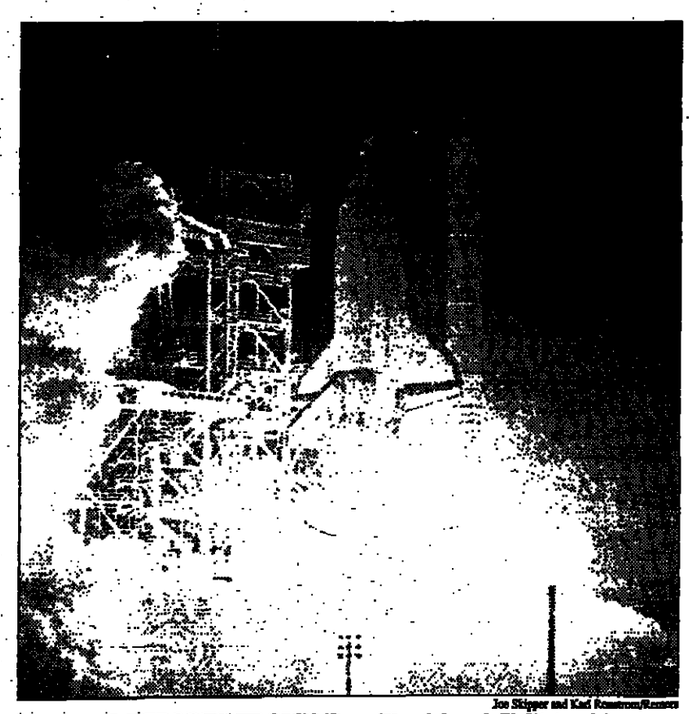
Mr. Bundy was a young dean at Harvard when Mr. Kennedy tapped his boyhood schoolmate to become one of his "best and brightest." He served as special assistant for national security from 1961 to 1966.

"He was intelligent, really trustworthy. People always had confidence in Mac," said John Kenneth Galbraith, a Kennedy economic adviser. "The United States and the world have lost one of their senior citizens."

After leaving government, Mr. Bundy was president of the Ford Foundation from 1966 to 1979 and then served 10 years as a professor of history at New York University. From 1990 to 1993 he was at the Carnegie Corp.

Ford and UAW Agree

DEARBORN, Michigan (AP) — Ford Motor Co. and the United Auto Workers reached a tentative agreement Monday on a national contract for Ford's 105,025 union workers. Terms were not announced.



Joe Skipper and Kael Rasmussen/Reuters

SHUTTLE REPORTS TROUBLE — The delayed flight to pick up an astronaut on the space station Mir reported mechanical trouble Monday after reaching orbit, but Shannon Lucid's return was not in doubt. Page 3.

In Russia, the Tax Man Does Retail

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The hottest store in Moscow now is suitably named Arrears.

Every morning, hours before its doors open, bargain-hunters begin lining up for a chance to inspect the latest booty seized by the Moscow tax police: down coats going for the equivalent of $17, a crate of $2 red corduroy men's pants, piles of $3 denim backpacks and a 10-year-old Hungarian-made bus, going for $19,000.

Arrears, which opened this summer, is a retail tribute to Russia's rocky post-Communist economy — a shop that sells at liquidation prices goods seized from businesses that neglected to pay their taxes.

Tax evasion, by corporations, banks, factories and retail stores alike, is so pervasive in Russia that the International Monetary Fund has made improved tax collection a major condition for continuing its three-year $10.2 billion loan to Russia.

In Moscow alone, the municipal tax department estimates that last year the city failed to collect the equivalent of $11.6 billion in owed taxes.

And so tax inspectors are seizing merchandise and selling it themselves.

"We help the city budget, and we also engage in preventive medicine," said Lieutenant Colonel Sergei Pronin of the police, head of the penalty and property recovery division of the Moscow tax department, who dreamed up the tax-and-shop scheme. "When a businessman comes into the shop and sees on sale the chair that another company director sat on the day before, he begins to realize that his chair may be next."

Businessmen do frequent the store, checking its shelves for discount cellular phones and recently vacated office chairs. So do some of the tax evaders, who often come to buy back their furniture. Wealthy matrons arrive by chauffeured car to hunt for discounts. But most of the clients lining up as early as 7 A.M. are students, workers and retired people hunting for something affordable.

Even on a slow day, not all are entirely pleased with what they find.

"I had to wait in line to get in," grumbled Lutsiya Nikitina, 64. A retired professor of economics at Moscow State University, Mrs. Nikitina was more suspicious than giddy as she

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A Magistrate's Crusade / **India Convicts First Killer in '84 Massacre**

A Dozen Years Late, Sikhs Begin to Taste Justice

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A dismal air pervades the dank residential blocks of Tilak Vihar, a gloom that goes beyond the unpaved lanes turned to swamps by monsoons and the stench of human waste.

In this quarter of New Delhi, the degradation common in Indian slums is compounded by a blankness on the faces, a lack of the optimism and vitality that, against all odds, inspirits so many of India's poor.

The quarter's popular name is Widows' Colony. In these walk-up blocks live hundreds of women and children who lost their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers in the massacre of thousands of Sikhs that followed the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October 1984.

Mrs. Gandhi was shot in the garden of her New Delhi home by Sikhs in her security detail, who acted to avenge hundreds of Sikhs who had been killed in a crackdown by Mrs. Gandhi's government on insurgents holed up in the holiest Sikh temple in India.

For many Indians, the massacre, and India's failure until recently to punish any of those responsible, has been one of the darkest chapters in the country's half-century of independence. Two men found guilty of Mrs. Gandhi's murder were hanged in 1988.

But despite evidence implicating politicians, police officers and officials in the anti-Sikh rioting, not a single person had been convicted of the killings that followed the assassination until a magistrate imposed a death sentence last week on a butcher found guilty of two of the Sikh murders. Evidence presented in court indicated that he was involved in at least 150 other killings.

The death sentence on the butcher, Kishori Lal, was the latest move in a personal crusade by the magistrate, Shiv Narain Dinghra. Three weeks ago, Mr. Dinghra drew headlines across India by sentencing 89 of the 1984 rioters to jail terms of five years, to be served under the "rigorous imprisonment" regime that is the harshest imposed in Indian jails.

They were sentenced for such crimes as arson, illegal use of explosives, rioting, looting and curfew-breaking. Last fall, Mr. Dinghra, a hitherto obscure figure, sentenced 44 others for their roles in the rioting — the first such action since 1984.

Although the Sikh insurgency in the Punjab was effectively crushed in the early 1990s, the legacy of 1984 has embittered many of India's 18 million Sikhs, whose culture and religion are closely linked to India's predominant faith, Hinduism, from which Sikhism emerged in an 18th-century schism.

India's failure until now to make any reckoning for the 1984 killings has also troubled many secular Indians who have taken the government's inaction as a token of a growing tendency among the Hindu politicians who dominate the major parties to pander to sectarian impulses.

Even Mr. Dinghra's efforts are discounted as tokenism by many Sikhs like Gurucharan Singh Babbar.

Mr. Babbar, a Sikh activist, has campaigned on behalf of the riot victims, causing him to be branded a "terrorist" by the government of Rajiv Gandhi, who succeeded his mother as prime minister and was assassinated himself in 1991.

At his home in New Delhi, Mr. Babbar has piles of affidavits from victims' families that prove, he says, that 5,015 Sikhs were killed, more than double the official figure of 2,300.

But Mr. Dinghra is part of what many people see as a wider awakening of conscience among India's judiciary that many Indians believe could be the spur to wider changes in the way the country is governed.

The new judicial assertiveness first surfaced in rulings by the Supreme Court that swept aside efforts by the government of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to shield him and others from corruption investigations. The judges have accompanied many of their rulings with wider conclusions about the need to rein in the arrogance and criminality that, the judges have said, has become a trademark of Indian politics.

Mr. Dinghra picked up these themes last month in sentencing the 1984 rioters to jail terms.

Calling the government's show of investigating the killings over the years "a farce," he said the attitude among top officials at the time was that "the massacre was necessary to teach a lesson" to India's Sikhs.

But the larger lesson of government inaction in the case, he said, was that justice was available only to those with power.

A similar conclusion was reached long ago reached by Satnami Bai, a 36-year-old grandmother, who has waited years to get justice for her husband, Mohan, a 30-year-old driver of a motorized rickshaw who was among the Sikh men who were pulled from their homes in New Delhi by Hindu mobs, beaten with staves and iron bars, then burned alive.

Earlier this year, Mrs. Bai successfully petitioned for a criminal indictment in her husband's killing to be drawn up against a former minister in Mrs. Gandhi's government, H.K.L. Bhagat.

Mr. Bhagat, 75, who has pleaded not guilty, was Mrs. Gandhi's information minister. He was named by several unofficial inquiries conducted immediately after the killings as having been one of several powerful Congress Party politicians who instigated and led the 1984 killings.

Under Rajiv Gandhi's prime ministership, Mr. Bhagat prospered, holding four ministerial posts and heading the Congress Party in New Delhi.

After Rajiv Gandhi's government fell in 1989, Mr. Bhagat stayed on in a luxurious government bungalow, protected by an elite security force, the Black Cats.

Only this spring, when Mrs. Bai's pressures prompted his indictment, was he forced out of the bungalow, and then only after Mr. Rao, the Congress leader and then prime minister, ordered housing officials to write off tens of thousands of dollars that Mr. Bhagat owed in rent.

The Congress Party has been in an accelerating decline and its humiliation in a general election earlier this year has emboldened those who have long wanted a reckoning. For these people, Mrs. Bai is just as much a hero as Mr. Dinghra.

Now working as a $50-a-month cleaner in a government dispensary, a job given to her under a program to compensate widows of the 1984 massacre, Mrs. Bai said that powerful figures apparently still believed that people like her could be stopped in their efforts to secure justice.

After Mr. Bhagat was brought into court for the first time, Mrs. Bai said, a woman who identified herself as a relative of his called Mrs. Bai at work and offered her 500,000 rupees ($14,300) if she dropped the case.

"I said, 'Fine, we'll do a deal, but forget about the 500,000 rupees,' " Mrs. Bai recalled. "Instead, I said, 'Just give me my husband back, and I'll drop the case.' "

Ravendran/Agence France-Presse

Indian riot police pushing back Sikh protesters, who demonstrated in New Delhi last week against inaction since the 1984 massacre.

Canada's Pride Is on Thin Ice After U.S. Win In Hockey Cup

By Howard Schneider
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Canada is in mourning after watching a piece of its sometimes tenuous national identity seized, packaged and shipped to the United States at the close of the World Cup of Hockey tournament.

"Team Canada: Team Collapse," is how the Toronto Star characterized the nightmarish 5-2 loss Saturday night in Game 3 of the best-of-three finals in Montreal to a U.S. team that gloated over besting hockey's presumed masters.

In a nation whose history and current events often are framed in relationship to the United States, a few truly local constants have emerged. Hockey is one.

Or at least it was. At dinner parties and bars, on the sidelines of sporting matches and at the counters of coffee stands, there developed a shared dread as the U.S. team took the victory lap around the rink at Molson Centre on Saturday night, ending the eight-nation tournament that featured many of the National Hockey League's best players. "Even if you don't play, your identity is wrapped up in it," said Glen McArthur, a graphic designer from Toronto. "You grow up with it: Hockey, first and foremost. On our home turf, it hurts."

What is now called the World Cup of Hockey was once known as the Canada Cup, and its namesake country had lost it only once before, to the former Soviet Union. Yet that was during the Evil Empire days of the early 1980s, and while the loss stung, it was more tolerable because the competitor was so foreign and so far away.

But losing to the United States — that crime-infested, TV-obsessed leviathan next door that Canadians simultaneously love and loathe — is, as one announcer noted, "a bitter pill."

Scattered around Canada's law books are rules meant to protect things Canadian against too deep an infiltration by the United States. There are rules to protect its magazines from losing ad revenue to the United States; there are rules to protect its farmers from U.S. exports; there are rules to protect its authors and filmmakers from the dictates of the U.S. economy.

But nothing could protect Canada's aging group of hockey superstars from a younger U.S. team that in the end seemed to be shoving them around the ice at will. There was disbelief that Canada lost a 2-1 lead late in the final period with an unusually cautious style of play; there was shock that the Americans could slam home two goals in under a minute to take a 3-2 lead; there was concern that if the NHL spreads to too many more U.S. cities, that if too many U.S. youngsters get attracted to the sport by victories such as this one, it will be hard for Canada to keep pace.

"Things are going to be fairly blue," said Christine Winter, who works in the accounting department of Exxon's Canadian subsidiary.

Canada has dealt with its share of sporting indignities over the years: a Maple Leaf flag mistakenly hung upside down at a 1992 World Series game in Atlanta; a Canadian Football League always on the verge of collapse and now with a majority of U.S. players on its rosters.

But *hockey*?

And it was the World Cup, an event once devised for Canada to win. In the early 1970s, Canada organized its own international tournament just before the NHL season. The basis was frustration that other global events, such as the Olympics or the world championship, either excluded professionals or were held when most of Canada's best players were in the NHL playoffs. What is now called the World Cup is supposed to pit the best against the best, and the best is supposed to be Canadian.

"Hockey has always been the one thing that Canadians felt they could do better than the Americans," said Frank Cosentino, a former Canadian Football League player who teaches sports history at York University. "That has always been an outlet for some jingoism."

But no longer.

Barbados, an Island Awash in Rum, Toasts a Rising Sales Curve

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — On this West Indies island, rum is more than a drink, it is part of the national identity and history. And when Barbadians say they like rum, they mean it.

According to rum industry statistics, Barbadians, who call themselves Bajans, drink about 250,000 cases of rum a year — about one for each of the nation's 260,000 men, women and children. On an island that measures 242 square kilometers (166 square miles), there are some 1,600 rum shops.

The shops are traditional meeting places where political opinions are hashed out, love affairs begun and ended, friendships formed and broken. They are usually small, crowded wooden structures with aluminum roofs that add to the tropical heat and humidity.

The drink itself is said to have medicinal properties and perhaps even to be an aphrodisiac. There was an additional use for the liquor in colonial times: Because of rum's high alcohol content, wealthy Englishmen who wished to be buried at home were shipped across the sea in barrels of it to preserve their bodies — a custom Bajans jokingly described as truly "living happily ever after."

The first written record of rum production here, a deed of sale dated Feb. 20, 1703, for what became the Mount Gay rum factory, listed "two stone windmills, one boiling house with seven coppers, one curing house and one still house," the essential equipment for manufacturing rum and an indication that the process was well developed by that time.

Nearly 300 years later, Barbados is counting in part on an aggressive export campaign for the molasses-distilled liquor to help boost its economy into the 21st century.

Nevertheless, while technology has made parts of rum production easier and faster, the process remains essentially unchanged since the 18th century.

For example, Mount Gay, the oldest continuous rum producer in the world, employs traditional copper-pot stills such as those used in the 1700s; in fact, many are the same stills.

The "pot-stilled" rum is then mixed with rum that has not gone through the process, to give the final product different flavors.

The high quality and unique taste of Barbadian rum are attributed to the quality of the Barbadian sugar and the fact that the island is a coral formation — the coral purifies local water naturally, giving it a distinctive flavor.

Phillip Goddard, minister of international trade and business, said that rum-making here had grown from a $3 million industry to a $22 million one over the last decade. That is still small compared to the value of sugar and tourism to the island, but an important part of the country's economic growth.

"It is one of the few spirits whose market is growing," Mr. Goddard said, "and our projections are that it will continue to grow."

The liquor giant Remy Cointreau now owns 60 percent of Mount Gay Distilleries and is pushing expansion, said Dianne Inniss, international brand manager for Mount Gay.

Today's upscale marketing of rum in the United States and Europe is a far cry from the 18th-century description of the drink as a "hot, hellish and terrible liquor." The drink got its name from the English slang word "rumbullion," meaning tumult or boisterous behavior, common traits exhibited by imbibers of large quantities of the liquor.

Sugar cane — the basic ingredient of rum — came to Barbados from Brazil around the 1630s, a few years after the island was claimed for the English crown. Cane from new plantations was ground by windmills to remove the juice, and the stone remains of scores of mills still dot the hills around the island.

It is not clear who first turned the juice into rum, but its production began during those years and soon spread to the rest of the Caribbean.

The two main types of rum, light and dark, are both made from sugar cane products, mainly molasses, though the production processes differ.

Dark rum is made mainly in Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana while light rum is made mainly in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Now, as then, the juice from the cane is boiled down to produce sugar crystals in the form of dark, thick molasses. The molasses is mixed with pure water in huge oak vats, where it ferments. The mixture is then distilled, and some of it is "pot-stilled" for later mixture.

AMERICANS ABROAD

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TRAVEL UPDATE

North Korea to Open Skies Early

MACAU (Reuters) — North Korea will open its skies to overflights by all airlines in October, two months earlier than expected, a travel official said Monday in the Portuguese colony of Macau.

"The North Korean government will open its airspace next month," said Wilson Ng, Pyongyang's travel and visa representative in Macau.

Mr. Ng declined to offer further details, other than to say that Pyongyang would grant commercial airlines from other countries the rights to fly over North Korea during flights between the United States and China.

The International Air Transport Association announced last month that the reclusive North would open its airspace to world airlines, including carriers based in South Korea, in December.

Bangkok's traffic problems are driving tourists away, resulting in a 50 percent drop in the length of time visitors stay in Thailand's capital, a senior tourism official said Monday. The official said: "The number of tourists visiting Thailand as a whole has not fallen, but they are not staying long in Bangkok. It's a pity because there are a number of places worth visiting." *(AFP)*

Smoking will be banned on all Syrian Arab Airlines flights as of Oct. 1, the Transport Ministry said. *(AFP)*

Rabbis Demand 'Modest' Travel

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — A group of rigorously Orthodox rabbis and judges of religious courts asked airlines on Monday to bar movies on flights to and from Israel and to assign only male attendants to look after male passengers.

The appeal, published in Israeli religious newspapers, said thousands of religious passengers would stay grounded unless the demands were met.

The ad referred to movies as "immodest images."

The Israeli national carrier El Al already provides kosher meals and does not fly on the Jewish Sabbath.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Clouds and showers will move slowly across the central and northern Rockies, while the Pacific Northwest will be dry and cool with some sunshine. Sunny and mild from the central and northern Plains through the Midwest. Showers in the Northeast Wednesday, then cool and dry.

Europe
Cloudy, cool weather will continue over much of Europe through Friday. Romania to Poland and on east to Moscow will be windy and unseasonably cool with periods of rain. In contrast, London, Paris and Amsterdam will be partly sunny and pleasant. Northwestern Spain may have heavy rain.

Asia
Typhoon Violet will be near Taiwan and moving slowly north, and may become a threat to southern Japan. Soaking rains will continue in northern Myanmar and eastern Tibet. Humid in Hong Kong with just a stray shower, but Seoul, Tokyo and Beijing will be comfortable with sunshine.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	21/70	14/57 pc	22/71	15/61 c
Amsterdam	17/62	7/44 s	19/66	9/48 pc
Ankara	30/86	16/61 s	29/71	3/37 pc
Athens	25/77	17/62 s	28/77	20/68 s
Barcelona	19/66	15/59 r	19/66	13/55 pc
Belgrade	13/55	4/39 c	17/62	6/43 c
Berlin	13/55	4/43 c	15/59	6/43 pc
Brussels	17/62	7/44 s	18/61	7/44 pc
Budapest	14/57	6/43 r	14/57	4/39 c
Copenhagen	14/57	7/44 pc	14/57	7/44 pc
Costa Del Sol	22/71	14/57 pc	21/70	14/57 c
Dublin	13/66	10/50 s	17/62	9/48 pc
Edinburgh	18/64	8/46 pc	17/62	8/46 pc
Florence	20/68	9/48 pc	18/66	12/53 c
Frankfurt	14/57	4/39 c	16/61	4/39 pc
Geneva	21/70	9/48 pc	20/68	7/44 pc
Helsinki	14/57	4/39 pc	14/57	7/44 pc
Istanbul	29/86	12/53 pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Las Palmas	27/80	20/68 pc	24/75	20/68 s
Lisbon	19/64	13/55 pc	20/68	14/57 c
London	19/66	9/48 s	18/64	8/46 s
Madrid	21/70	8/43 r	19/64	9/48 s
Mallorca	19/66	16/61 r	17/62	13/55 pc
Milan	20/68	11/52 c	21/70	11/52 r
Moscow	11/52	5/41 r	11/52	3/37 c
Munich	13/55	2/35 pc	14/57	2/35 c
Nice	21/70	14/57 pc	20/68	14/57 c
Oslo	13/55	9/48 s	17/62	8/46 s
Paris	19/66	7/44 s	18/64	9/48 s
Prague	12/53	3/37 c	14/57	2/35 pc
Reykjavik	14/57	8/46 r	12/53	8/46 r
Rome	21/70	12/53 pc	21/70	15/59 r
St. Petersburg	12/53	6/43 s	13/55	8/46 pc
Stockholm	14/57	9/48 pc	14/57	8/46 s
Strasbourg	18/64	5/41 s	18/64	8/43 s
Tallinn	13/55	5/41 pc	15/59	7/44 pc
Venice	16/61	10/50 c	17/62	9/48 r
Vienna	13/55	4/39 c	13/55	4/39 c
Warsaw	11/52	4/39 c	14/57	3/37 pc
Zurich	17/62	7/44 s	18/64	7/44 s

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	41/106	27/80 s	40/104	27/80 s
Beirut	24/75	17/62 s	24/75	19/66 s
Cairo	31/88	16/61 s	34/93	19/66 s
Damascus	28/82	8/48 s	28/82	12/53 s
Jerusalem	24/75	11/52 s	25/77	13/55 s
Luxor	39/102	16/59 s	39/102	17/62 s
Riyadh	40/104	21/70 s	42/107	21/70 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
*Anchorage	11/52	5/41 r	11/52	4/39 r
Atlanta	29/84	19/66 pc	28/82	17/62 pc
Boston	18/64	12/53 r	18/64	11/52 r
Chicago	20/68	11/52 pc	22/71	12/53 pc
Dallas	29/89	19/66 s	32/89	21/70 pc
Denver	17/62	6/43 c	20/68	6/43 c
Detroit	20/68	11/52 pc	21/70	10/50 pc
Honolulu	31/88	23/73 pc	33/91	24/75 pc
Houston	35/95	21/70 s	33/91	21/70 pc
Los Angeles	27/80	13/55 s	28/84	14/57 pc
Miami	33/91	24/75 t	33/91	26/79 pc
Minneapolis	18/66	11/52 pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Montreal	19/66	11/52 pc	20/68	9/48 pc
Nassau	32/89	25/77 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
New York	20/68	13/55 r	21/70	13/55 r
Orlando	33/91	22/71 pc	34/93	23/73 pc
Phoenix	32/89	21/70 s	34/93	21/70 s
San Fran.	21/70	12/53 s	24/75	12/53 s
Seattle	19/66	9/48 pc	19/66	11/52 pc
Toronto	18/64	12/53 pc	19/66	9/48 pc
Vancouver	18/61	9/48 pc	21/70	11/52 pc
Washington	21/70	16/61 sh	22/71	13/55 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W Cnt
Bali	33/91	22/71 s	30/86	21/70 pc
Bangkok	33/91	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 t
Beijing	25/77	16/61 c	28/82	14/57 pc
Bombay	27/80	22/71 r	29/84	21/70 pc
Calcutta	33/91	28/79 t	32/89	25/77 t
Chiang Mai	33/91	23/73 t	32/89	23/73 t
Colombo	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	24/75 pc
Hanoi	32/89	28/79 pc	33/91	25/79 pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 t
Hong Kong	30/86	25/77 pc	30/86	26/77 pc
Islamabad	41/106	23/73 s	41/106	24/75 s
Jakarta	33/91	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Karachi	32/89	23/71 s	31/88	23/73 s
K. Lumpur	33/91	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 c
K. Kinabalu	31/88	22/71 t	31/88	21/70 t
Manila	30/86	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 t
New Delhi	35/100	28/79 s	39/102	28/79 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	24/75 t	32/89	25/79 s
Phuket	33/91	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 t
Rangoon	35/91	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 t
Seoul	27/80	18/61 pc	27/80	18/64 pc
Shanghai	29/84	23/71 pc	29/84	23/71 pc
Singapore	32/89	23/73 t	31/88	23/71 t
Taipei	31/88	24/75 r	31/88	25/77 t
Tokyo	23/73	18/61 pc	23/73	15/59 pc
Vientiane	31/88	26/79 pc	31/88	27/80 pc

Africa

Algiers	26/79	14/57 c	23/71	13/55 c
Cape Town	11/52	8/43 sh	14/57	6/41 pc
Casablanca	19/66	12/53 pc	18/66	16/61 pc
Harare	24/75	13/55 c	26/82	12/53 pc
Lagos	29/82	23/71 pc	29/82	22/71 pc
Nairobi	25/82	10/50 pc	23/84	12/53 pc
Tunis	26/79	21/70 pc	28/79	17/62 r

Latin America

Buenos Aires	21/70	7/44 s	22/71	13/55 pc
Caracas	31/88	25/77 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Lima	19/66	14/57 c	19/66	14/57 pc
Mexico City	24/75	15/59 pc	26/79	15/59 pc
Rio de Janeiro	28/82	16/61 sh	24/75	16/61 c
Santiago	27/80	11/52 pc	13/55	5/41 r

Oceania

Auckland	16/61	13/55 r	19/66	12/53 pc
Sydney	31/88	18/64 s	29/82	18/66 pc

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هكذا من الأصل

THE AMERICAS

If the Democrats Sweep, Activist Congress Is Likely

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With hopes of a Democratic takeover rising, the men who would most likely head key House committees have agendas in mind that could spell a resumption of activist government in Washington.

They not only reject the tax-cutting, program-trimming priorities of this Republican Congress but, in many instances, have legislative ambitions reaching well beyond the modest plans outlined by President Bill Clinton and their Democratic congressional leaders.

Except for the Agriculture and International Relations Committees, all the major House committees have ranking members who come from the party's liberal wing, many of them from urban districts where organized labor has strong influence. Interviews with a cross-section of them suggest that their sights are set on broader and costlier goals than the rhetoric of the recent Democratic National Convention would imply.

For example, Representative David Obey of Wisconsin, the ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, said that "Families First," the official agenda of the House and Senate leadership, "is fine as far as it goes."

"Its proposals are modest, disciplined and do-able," he said. "But I think there are some broader issues the country has to be looking at if we are really going to help workers and their families."

Mr. Obey described a wide variety of economic and social initiatives, as did the prospective chairman of another key money committee, Representative Charles Rangel of New York, who is in line to head the Ways and Means Committee if the Democrats take over.

Interviews with them and with Representatives John Dingell of Michigan and George Miller of California, the former and prospective chairmen of the Commerce and the Resources Committees, respectively, indicated that the impulse for activist government had survived among key Democrats even in an era of limited budgets.

Many of them said they saw a need for a marked expansion of job-training and job-creation programs for people whose stay on public assistance will be limited by the welfare law passed by the last Congress.

"Having blown up the existing welfare system," Mr. Obey said, "if there are not programs that provide jobs and preparation for jobs, the public is going to become really frustrated." The prospective chairmen expressed doubts that the welfare law would be substantially rewritten if Democrats took over but said that there were other measures that came out of the 104th Congress that they would like to revisit.

Democrats need a net gain of 20 seats to retake the majority they held for 40 years until the Republican "revolution" of 1994. Recent polls appear to put that much of a swing within reach.

On paper, the Families First agenda commits Democrats to "balance the budget responsibly," and President Clinton has said it can be done by 2002.

But some of the chairmen question how important that is.

"Voters may find a priority that is more important than eliminating the deficit in six years," Mr. Rangel said. "The question is what are you willing to sacrifice?"

Mr. Obey also expressed skepticism about eliminating the deficit on a fixed timetable.

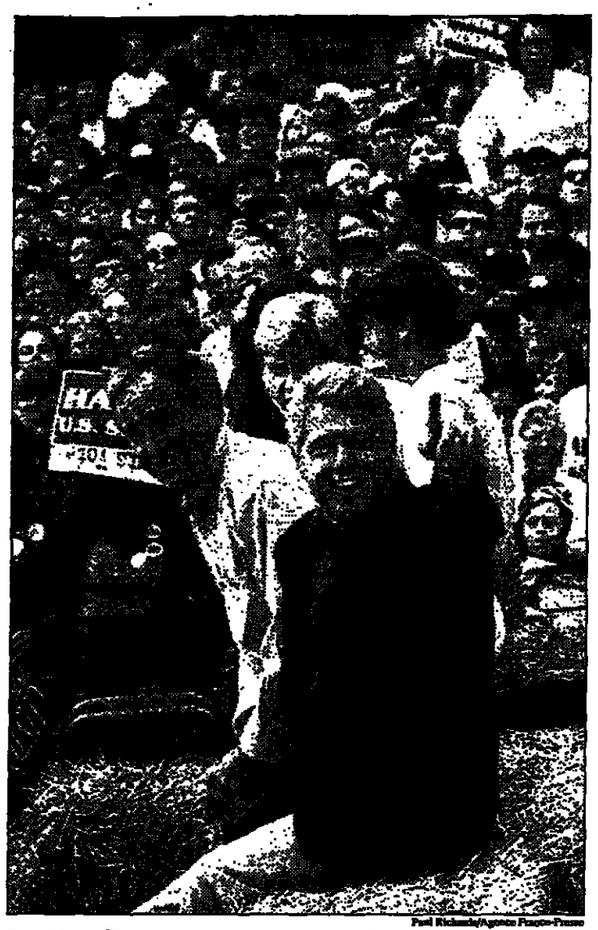
It is uncertain who would head the third key economic committee, Budget, if Democrats regained power.

Caucus rules would have to be changed to allow Representative Martin Sabo of Minnesota, its last chairman, to serve again, and the choice of an alternative is not clear.

In most other cases, the senior Democrat and likely chairman is someone who, like Mr. Obey, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Miller and Mr. Dingell, fits solidly into the liberal-labor wing of the party Mr. Dingell, perhaps the best-known of the group because of his status as the longest-serving House member and because of the power he wielded in his years as Commerce chairman, said he would want to re-examine Republican legislation capping awards in civil damage cases and limiting investor suits.

Reform of food and drug laws and curbs on tobacco would be high on his list, he said, adding, "What is do-able depends on the size of our margin."

Mr. Miller, a strong environmentalist, said that few of the initiatives the Republicans launched in his area made it into law — some were stopped in the Senate and others by presidential veto. He would be free to take a fresh run at federal policies on forest use, mining, endangered species and public lands "not on the basis of ideology or anecdote," as he said Republicans did, but rather to deal with "legitimate complaints about administrative practices and to adjust policies for the great changes taking place in public demands."



Paul Richards/Agence France-Presse

President Clinton gesturing to a campaign crowd in Indianola, Iowa. He was at a fund-raiser for Senator Tom Harkin, left.

ELECTION NOTES

Chaotic Campaign? No, It's Chaos Theory

WASHINGTON — It's come to this. Bob Dole's poll numbers are so bad that Rich Galen, director of political communications for the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, is invoking "chaos theory" to inspire the Republican faithful.

"Stay with me, here." Mr. Galen began in a memo written last week "for distribution to talk show hosts," a regular salvo he sends out to about 100 or so conservative radio folks.

"There is a relatively new branch of science which is called Chaos Theory," he said. It talks about a "butterfly fluttering its wings in Argentina which ultimately leads to a thunderstorm in New Jersey."

He went on to give an example: "Suppose you take a wine glass and begin to squeeze it at its upper rim. If you continue to apply pressure, at some point the glass will break. The system will collapse entirely and instantaneously. Until the moment it breaks, it will be a perfectly usable glass. After the glass breaks, it will be nothing but a pile of shards.

"What does this have to do with the presidential campaign?" Mr. Galen asked, which seems like a pretty good question.

"My strong impression is there will come a time," he wrote, "when the Clinton campaign, like the glass, will entirely and instantaneously collapse. One moment it will be a campaign, the next moment it will be unrecognizable." *(WP)*

Christians Assail Clinton From Left

WASHINGTON — As members of the Christian Coalition strolled outside their convention hotel here this weekend, loud and challenging hymns drifted across their path from a small brick church where other Christians sang of "righteousness like a flowing stream."

Inside were hundreds of the vanguard leaders of a broad, 18-month-old Christian movement that has begun showing some heft in its mission of organizing an alternative to the Christian Coalition and other groups of the religious right.

Leaders of Call to Renewal, the new movement being organized nationally across a wide spectrum of Christianity, angrily and repeatedly targeted President Bill Clinton for compromising with the Republican-controlled Congress and signing the vast overhaul of the federal welfare program that is ending decades of guaranteed subsidies to the poor.

The Reverend Jim Wallis, who is the chief organizer of the movement, said "the political animal in Mr. Clinton had caused him to make an election-year "Faustian bargain." (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole, unveiling an anti-crime program: "Thanks to the liberal wink-and-a-nod policies of this administration, drug use among teenagers has not just started up again but is skyrocketing upward. When I'm president, I don't intend to wink at drugs." *(AP)*

Away From Politics

• **Navy divers looking for the last pieces of wreckage of TWA Flight 800 were back in the ocean off New York after being kept out for several days by rough seas kicked up by the hurricane designated Hortense. The divers were concentrating on the easternmost field of debris, where most of the plane's fuselage is believed to have fallen, investigators said.** *(AP)*

• **A teenager who made a wrong turn while looking for a freeway entrance was shot and killed by gang members who blocked his car and opened fire, the Los Angeles County sheriff's office said. No arrests have been made. Raul Felix, 17, of Los Angeles was shot in the suburb of South Gate and died at a hospital.** *(AP)*

• **Scores of environmentalists were arrested in Carlotta, California, during a protest against logging in the world's last privately owned virgin grove of redwood trees. The protesters contended that the Pacific Lumber Co.'s plans to remove dead, dying and diseased timber from about 3,000 acres of the Headwaters Forest would damage live trees and harm wildlife habitats. The company called it a salvage operation.** *(AP)*

• **An aerobatic plane crashed during an air show at Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane, Washington, killing the pilot, Bob Heale, according to hospital officials. It was the third deadly crash related to the military show in the past decade, although the first of a civilian plane.** *(AP)*

Shuttle Lifts Off, Then Has Trouble

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle Atlantis blasted off Monday to retrieve the NASA astronaut Shannon Lucid from Russia's orbiting Mir station, but quickly ran into equipment trouble that threatened to cut the mission short.

Soon after Atlantis reached orbit — more than six weeks late because of mechanical and weather delays — a hydraulic power unit shut down prematurely. Mission Control said engineers could not immediately determine what went wrong.

Ms. Lucid's return was not in doubt, but other activities might be curtailed or rushed. The mission is supposed to last 10 days.

The docking with Mir remained on track for late Wednesday. Flight directors briefly considered moving the linkup to Tuesday, but decided against that because extra fuel would not be used fir an early arrival at Mir.

Ms. Lucid has been living on Mir since March. Atlantis and Mir are supposed to be docked for five days, allowing Ms. Lucid to swap places with another astronaut, John Blaha, and several tons of supplies to be exchanged.

The shuttle manager, Loren Shriver, said it was too soon to know whether Atlantis would have to undock sooner than planned and come home early.

"I think that with heroic efforts, we could get most everything transferred in a day, but that would not be a very pleasant way to do business," the NASA flight director, Paul Dye, said before the flight.

While the three hydraulic units are not used in orbit, they are vital during launching and the return to Earth, controlling the wing flaps, rudder and landing gear. NASA flight rules call for all three to be in working order; otherwise a mission must be cut short.

Mr. Shriver noted that these rules sometimes were flexible; Atlantis' last docking mission remained intact, for example, despite a hydraulic system leak.

Ms. Lucid, 53, has set a U.S. space endurance record, as well as a world record for a woman with her six-month stay. If Atlantis returns on Sept. 26, as originally planned, she will have spent 188 days in orbit, 48 days more than planned.

But Gephardt Sees the Party Curbing Its Liberal Instincts

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two years after voters tossed the Democrats from power in Congress, the House minority leader, Richard Gephardt, insists that his party has learned the lessons of defeat and will curb its liberal instincts if Democrats are restored to power in November.

In an interview in his Capitol office, the usually cautious Mr. Gephardt said Democrats were poised to win back the House and would return as a chastened majority — with a more modest agenda — than the party that was rejected in 1994.

"What we're saying to people is, 'We are a better product,'" the Missouri Democrat said. "We will do a better job."

Asked whether House Democrats had concluded their agenda was too liberal for most voters, Mr. Gephardt replied: "They realize that we did not produce what the American people wanted. You can call it anything you want. I've said many times, we're all 'new Democrats' now."

Many people doubt that the House Democratic caucus has been reborn as a bastion of centrism, but the question of how much House Democrats have changed during their two years in the minority goes to the heart of what could happen if President Bill Clinton wins a second term.

Although the party has united behind the goal of re-electing Mr. Clinton and recapturing Congress, many Democrats say they expect a fierce debate about priorities after the elections.

Liberal Democrats, uneasy with Mr. Clinton's shift to the right since Republicans won control of Congress and angry over his decision to sign the welfare reform bill, have seen the House Democratic caucus as a counterbalance in the party.

But Mr. Gephardt dismissed suggestions that the House caucus would be the center of that debate, pointing to the new "Families First" agenda as a sign of the more modest ambitions of the congressional wing of the party.

"Not going to happen," he said of the talk of an intraparty fight over priorities. "We just had that debate. We've had it over Families First. We had 120 ideas that these members came in with for the agenda. Most of them were rejected."

"This is what we're going to do," he added. "There may be a lot of other things that individual members would like to do. This is what the team is going to do."

The agenda includes centrist-sounding proposals, such as targeted tax breaks for education or child care, balancing the budget without "deep cuts" in Medicare and other popular programs, the elimination of corporate tax subsidies and more effort to protect workers' pensions.

In the first two years of President Clinton's term, House Democrats helped load up the crime bill with billions in new spending that Republicans successfully pilloried as pork-barrel giveaway and deadlocked on Mr. Clinton's national health care plan, allowing it to die without a vote on the floor.

Democrats now say they need smaller steps to rebuild public confidence in the party if they are returned to power — not another effort to enlarge government or hike spending significantly.

"I think they want a Democratic Party that deals with their everyday problems," Mr. Gephardt said. "We've got to do it better than we did, we have to be more realistic, we have to be more practical and we have to be more successful. And I think we're aligned to do that."

Mr. Gephardt said those in position to become chairmen of major committees agreed with that goal.

"If you win, which is hard to do, you don't want to squander this opportunity," he said.

He noted that many of the prospective committee chairmen had been part of strategy sessions held almost daily.

"They've learned to work as a team," he said. "This is not just an aggregation of individuals who can do what's best for their district or their state. Being in a group means you give up some individuality, you give up some personal goals to help the group perform as a group."

Mr. Gephardt said arithmetic also would affect how House Democrats operate if they win back the House, because their majority may be slender.

"It's going to be tough to get anything done without Republican votes," he said.

Talking about how he might act if he becomes speaker, Mr. Gephardt said, "If you want to see a real difference, it would be in my attempt to get bipartisan votes started again on important issues."

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- Nasal Implant
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

ASIA/PACIFIC

Oil Lies at the Bottom of China-Japan Dispute Over Islands

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

NEWS ANALYSIS

SINGAPORE — While a dispute between China and Japan over ownership of a group of uninhabited islands in the East China Sea may have subsided, analysts say it is certain to erupt again because the real battle is for control of seabed oil reserves that are reported in the region.

Japan's persistent moves to assert sovereignty over the islands, known as the Senkakus in Japanese and the Diaoyus in Chinese, have whipped up a storm of nationalist fervor by angering Chinese in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau — despite their political differences.

But analysts say that the main reason Japan and China will continue to press their claims, even at the risk of confrontation, is that both countries want access to energy resources close to their shores.

Japan is almost totally dependent on imported oil and gas to fuel its industries, run its transport and heat its homes. China's rapid economic growth seems ready to make it one of the world's largest importers of oil unless untapped reserves can be exploited on the Chinese mainland and in extensive offshore areas claimed by Beijing.

Apart from their territorial dispute over the eight islands in the East China Sea between Taiwan and Okinawa, Japan and China are at loggerheads over how to demarcate the continental shelf in the Yellow Sea — another area thought to hold oil and gas.

North and South Korea, both of them heavily dependent on imported petroleum, are also involved in the Yellow Sea dispute.

In another dispute, China and Vietnam disagree over how to demarcate their maritime boundaries in the Gulf of Tonkin. Vietnam contests China's control of the Paracel Islands in the northern part of the South China Sea, while China has conflicting claims to ownership of the Spratly Islands in the southern part of the sea with Vietnam, the Philippine, Malaysia and Brunei.

Ji Guoxing, director of the Asia-Pacific Department at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies, said that although these rival claims were rooted in history, they were "driven mainly by regional interests in oil resources."

"Many of the overlapping claims or unresolved boundaries involve basins with good petroleum potential," he said in a study prepared for the University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation.

"The disputes in the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea have intensified since oil reserves were reported in the areas in the late 1960s," he said, "and the disputes in the South China Sea, which had been relatively tranquil for hundreds of years, have emerged since the 1973 oil crisis."

The latent dispute over the East China Sea islands began to heat up in December when Yohei Kono, then Japan's foreign minister, protested at China's oil exploration in the region.

In June, Japan ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea and promptly asserted its right under the treaty to declare an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles (320 kilometers) around its territory, including the disputed islands in the East China Sea.

A Japanese right-wing nationalist organization erected a lighthouse on one of the islands in July, leading to the strong reactions from China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau.

Mark Valencia, a senior fellow at the East-West Center in Hawaii who studies maritime disputes in Asia, said that possession of islands would confer title over about 11,700 square nautical miles (about 30,000 square kilometers) of the continental shelf. He cited estimates by oil companies that the East China Sea could contain from 10 billion to 100 billion barrels of oil.

China, which became a net oil importer for the first time in 1994, is the second-largest oil user in Asia after Japan, with annual consumption of 150 million tons, about 10 percent of which is imported.

Chinese oil imports are increasing rapidly and are projected to reach two million barrels a day, or 100 million tons a year, by 2010 unless radical gains in self-sufficiency are made, according to Western energy officials.

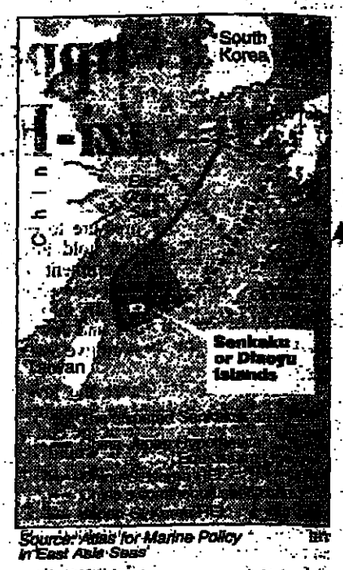
The East China Sea basin, covering 300,000 square kilometers, is considered favorable for oil exploration because it is relatively shallow, with water depths of less than 200 meters in most places.

Apart from their disagreement over ownership of the islands, Japan and China have huge overlapping claims to the region's continental shelf. Like the islands dispute, the overlapping claims will be difficult to resolve because of the energy resources and nationalist issues at stake, analysts said.

China insists that it has "inviolable sovereignty" over the continental shelf out to a line well beyond the disputed islands, which are some 320 kilometers from China's coast.

Japan contends that the demarcation line on the continental shelf should be equidistant between its chain of southern islands, including the Senkakus and Okinawa, and the Chinese mainland.

If the Japanese position were accepted by Beijing, it would halve the size of China's claim over the contiguous shelf in the East China Sea.



Source: 'Atlas for Marine Policy in East Asia Seas' IHT

The Poor of Hanoi Buck City Hall

Dispossessed Residents Try to Stave Off Rapid Commercial Growth

The Associated Press

HANOI — The government decided that Ngoc Khanh Road had to be extended on the western fringe of this fast-growing capital, and the nearby residents were not at all happy about losing their homes and shops.

They boldly challenged the decision.

They haggled for months over compensation. Then, when the bulldozers were poised for action, a dozen merchants gathered outside Communist Party headquarters, holding signs pleading: "Ngoc Khanh Calls for Help."

It was a radical action in Communist Vietnam, where any sort of dissent from government policy is routinely suppressed. And, indeed, policemen hustled them onto a truck and back home. The road work went ahead.

But the brief demonstration was a manifestation of a spreading problem. As Vietnam fires up its economy for rapid development, urban poor and farmers are increasingly being forced to make way for highways, factories, airports and tourist hotels. They are not moving quietly.

Pleading ancestral roots and, in the case of farmers, lost livelihoods, the dispossessed are signing petitions, tramping from one government office to another and staging protests.

In May, farmers in Kim No Village on Hanoi's outskirts tried to stop an army work crew from plowing up their rice fields for a golf course financed by the South Korean conglomerate Daewoo. The villagers fought with stones and hoes; the police drove them back with tear gas and electric batons. One woman died in the unrest and four villagers were arrested.

Hanoi city officials said the Kim No farmers were offered new fields and financial compensation but demanded more.

"If this was their land, and we took it away, they would be right. But this is owned by the government," said Khue, an official at the city Investment Department who refused to give his full name.

"The government gave them the land and now takes it away. The government has taken care of them properly, but their belly is bottomless."

There lies the heart of the problem: Under Vietnam's Communist system, the state owns all the land. The rights of the users are murky — something potentially troubling not only to farmers but foreign investors paying millions of dollars for 30- or 50-year "land-use certificates" so they can build factories and office buildings.

Residents rarely learn about projects that will displace them until the government announces approval. There is no public debate over the new land use or the amount of compensation, and no formal channel exists for appeals.

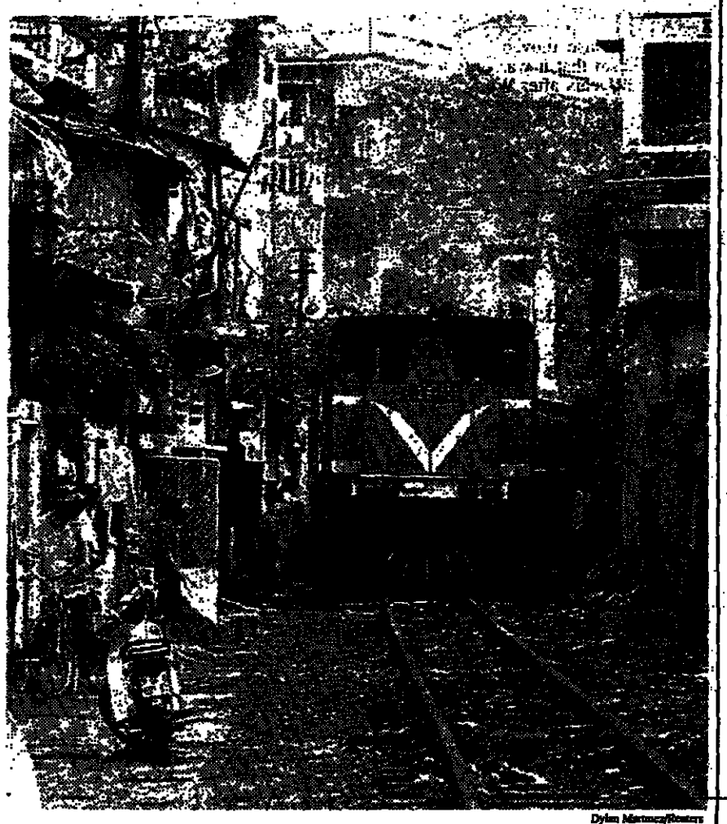
"Local officials have never talked in detail to us about compensation or when work would start," said one Kim No farmer, who did not want his name used for fear of retribution. "We don't trust them anymore."

Phung Van Nghe, an official in the General Department of Land Administration, said people ordered to move can appeal to his office. But he also said that in his experience, such appeals have never succeeded.

It has been eight years since the government split up village cooperatives and restored family farming, and farmers now think of the land as theirs. They want to reap the windfall.

An unusually critical article in The Saigon Times, a weekly magazine, suggested that the government should have the right to force relocation only for community services or national defense, not for commercial development.

"There are a lot of cases in which people think the authorities are making self-serving compulsory purchases," the magazine said. "Land is purchased dirt-cheap and sold at high prices. It is not surprising at all that some people are becoming superbillionaires."


Dylan Martinez/Reuters

A train making its way Monday in a crowded district of central Hanoi. An urban modernization campaign is tearing down houses in built-up areas.

Indonesia Bars Opposition From 1997 Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — The opposition leader Megawati Sukarnoputri and her supporters have been barred as candidates for the 1997 parliamentary election, an official said Monday.

Mrs. Megawati, daughter of Indonesia's first president, Sukarno, and currently a member of Parliament, was ousted in June as leader of the Indonesian Democratic Party by a government-backed faction.

Representatives of Mrs. Megawati's faction were rebuffed by electoral officials when they tried to submit a list of 750 candidates for next year's elections.

But a lawyer for Mrs. Megawati vowed to sue to have her name put on the ballot. "As far as we are concerned, Megawati is still the rightful leader of the party," said the lawyer, R.O. Tambunan.

The three parties authorized by the government will compete in June for 425 parliamentary seats.

An additional 75 seats are reserved for the military, which does not take part in elections. President Suharto appoints the military representatives.

All candidates still have to be officially approved.

Political analysts have speculated that the government wanted Mrs. Megawati removed as leader of the Democrats for fear she could draw votes from Mr. Suharto's governing Golkar alliance next year. *(AP, Reuters)*

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BRIEFLY ASIA

Kashmir Vote Sparks Protests

ANANTNAG, India — Militants attacked voting stations, and protesters mounted a statewide strike Monday as Jammu and Kashmir state held the second phase of local elections.

Security officials reported at least five explosions, including two grenade attacks, in the separatist stronghold of Anantnag town, 55 kilometers (35 miles) south of Srinagar, the state's summer capital.

Three paramilitary troopers were wounded in one of the grenade attacks, which sent voters running for safety, residents said.

The authorities reported that voting was brisk in many of the 34 constituencies conducting polls in the second phase of the four-stage elections. Witnesses said the turnout in Kashmir was low, but stronger in the state's largely Hindu district of Jammu.

The state, torn by a six-year separatist revolt, is holding its first assembly elections since 1987. The last assembly was dissolved in 1990 after the outbreak of the rebellion, in which more than 20,000 people have died. *(Reuters)*

Hashimoto Returning to Okinawa

TOKYO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto will travel to Okinawa on Tuesday in an effort to mend ties with the restive southern island, where resentment against a heavy concentration of U.S. military bases runs high.

Mr. Hashimoto hopes to underscore the government's commitment to ease the burden of U.S. bases and to promote economic development, officials said.

The prime minister will travel to Okinawa with one eye on the election calendar and the other on the United States, which is anxious to avoid damage to Japan-U.S. security ties, seen by both sides as vital to security in the region.

Defense Minister Hideo Usui and Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda are to meet their American counterparts in Washington on Thursday for discussions on military cooperation.

After the one-day Okinawa trip, Mr. Hashimoto is expected to meet with top officials from his three-party governing coalition and set a date for a general election.

An election, though not mandated until July 1997, is expected to be held as early as Oct. 20. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

Mother Teresa was rushed to a hospital in Calcutta on Monday after she fell from her bed and bruised her face. Her condition was not considered serious, but a nun from the Missionaries of Charity said the 86-year-old Nobel Peace Prize laureate was very weak and would remain in the hospital for a checkup. *(AP)*

Cambodian Army generals and dissident Khmer Rouge commanders will meet Tuesday to discuss merging their two forces, Second Prime Minister Hun Sen said Monday. *(Reuters)*

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هكذا من الأصل

EUROPE

Swiss Support Inquiry Into Nazi-Era Accounts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Under pressure to explain the fate of German gold after World War II, the government of Switzerland on Monday endorsed a proposal to open an official inquiry into the whereabouts of both Nazi and Jewish wealth that was held by secretive Swiss banks during the war.

The bill is to go before the lower house of Parliament in late September and then the upper house at the end of December. If approved, it would become law three months after being adopted by both houses.

It would order Swiss banks and financial institutions to let outsiders consult documents. That obligation, the bill states, would supersede the principle of "legal or contractual secrecy."

A team of experts would be appointed by the government to investigate accounts that belonged either to German Nazis or their victims. The experts would be unidentified but the government would "publish the results in full."

The bill would make it a crime to try to destroy evidence related to such accounts.

In a report released this month, the British Foreign Office said that only a small part of the $500 million in gold looted by Nazi Germany during World War II had been recovered by the Allies after the war, and that the rest was probably stashed away in Switzerland. The Nazi deposits came to more than $6 billion in modern terms.

The Swiss cabinet said in a statement: "The investigation will cover the lost or stolen assets of victims of National Socialism as well as Nazi assets brought into Switzerland."

Politicians said the government was fighting to protect Switzerland's international reputation — and its role as a world financial center — by cooperating in the search to uncover the banking secrets of the war years.

A bill to create a commission to investigate accounts has already passed Parliament's legal affairs committee, an indication that it should be supported by both chambers in the autumn session that opened Monday.

Swiss lawmakers have been working on that bill since May, after world Jewish groups wrung an agreement from the National Bank to search for accounts that may have been left by victims of the Holocaust. The politicians were prompted by fears that the slowness of the banks to open their Nazi-era records was damaging the country's reputation.

They were also moved by international criticism that it was only in the last year, 50 years after World War II ended, that the government got around to apologizing for turning back Jewish refugees, all of whom faced death in Nazi camps. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Jose Manuel Ribeiro/Reuters

IBERIAN TALKS — Prince Felipe of Spain, right, and President Jorge Sampaio of Portugal emerging from a meeting in Lisbon on Monday. The two countries hope to reinforce cultural and economic ties.

France Begins to Scrap Its Land-Based Missiles

The Associated Press

APT, France — France took the first step on Monday toward dismantling its 18 land-based nuclear missiles, part of an effort to streamline its post-Cold War defenses.

In a ceremony Monday afternoon led by top military officials, the commanders of the installation at Albion Plateau in southeastern France handed over the keys that launch the missiles.

Actual dismantling of the missiles, each 50 times stronger than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima, is to take two years. The S3D missiles, weighing 25 tons, were kept in concrete silos on the base stretching over 300 square kilometers (115 square miles).

The missiles of the First Strategic Missile Group, with a range of 3,500 kilometers (2,100 miles), went into service in 1971 during the Cold War and were aimed at cities in the Soviet Union.

Two teams of two officers, stationed 450 meters (1,300 feet) underground, were on permanent alert. At the French president's command, they were capable of launching the missiles within 40 seconds.

With the dismantling, France will rely solely on planes and submarines for its nuclear deterrent. The country still maintains five submarines with nuclear-tipped missiles and about 60 Mirage 2000N and Super Etendard bombers with nuclear warheads.

President Jacques Chirac announced the closing of the Albion Plateau in January as France completed a final series of underground nuclear test blasts intended to ensure the effectiveness of a new warhead.

France has made deep cuts in military spending as it struggles to slash its budget deficit in preparation for a single European currency. France also plans to drop the draft and trim its troop strength and is reorganizing its money-losing state-owned defense industries.

Rising defense costs have also prompted Paris to seek full membership in NATO, whose integrated command France quit in 1966. Paris has said it is open to discussing nuclear defenses in the talks with the U.S.-led alliance.

But merchants here fear the closing of the Albion Plateau base, which employs 2,000 people, will have a devastating effect on the economy.

Officials are considering converting the base into a French-German helicopter training base.

French-Italian Meeting Set

Reuters

ROME— Prime Minister Romano Prodi and the French president, Jacques Chirac, will meet Oct. 3 and 4 in Naples, officials said Monday. Mr. Chirac called off a meeting last year because of Italian criticism of French nuclear tests.

Bern Plans a 'Mad Cow' Cull

A Quarter of a Million Animals Would Be Slaughtered

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — The Swiss cabinet said Monday that it was proposing the slaughter of up to 230,000 cattle to eliminate the threat of "mad cow" disease in Switzerland. The measure must be approved by the Parliament before being enacted.

Switzerland trails only Britain in the number of cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, the formal name of mad-cow disease, the brain-wasting ailment that scientists say may be linked to a human equivalent, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

The cabinet said in a statement that it was proposing the slaughter of cattle born before Dec. 1, 1990, the year Switzerland initiated a ban on feeding cows with beef bone and other remains that could help spread the disease. It also recommended the slaughter of the offspring of infected cows.

The measure was aimed at establishing Switzerland as a nation free of the disease, to rehabilitate the market, minimize potential risks and thus bring back consumer confidence, the Swiss Economics Ministry said.

Last week, the Federal Veterinary Agency reported three new cases of mad-cow disease in Switzerland, including two animals born after the 1990 ban on using animal-meal feed.

The mad cow cases reported for August and September brought the total to 223, of which more than 10 came after the feed ban. In the first eight months of 1996, Swiss authorities recorded 36 mad-cow cases.

Switzerland banned imports of British beef in March and saw its own beef barred from export to Germany and Austria. *(Reuters, AFP)*

BRIEFLY EUROPE

British Poll Mixed on EMU

LONDON — Pro-European politicians in Britain's main parties hailed a poll on Monday that showed a majority of Britons want to keep open the option of joining a single European currency. Sixty percent of those polled wanted to keep the option open, while 30 percent wanted to rule it out now.

But the poll, conducted by the MORI polling organization for the European Movement, also showed that a majority of people basically oppose the idea of British participation in European Monetary Union. Some 54 percent of those questioned were either generally or strongly opposed to Britain's giving up the pound, with only 37 percent expressing support for the idea. *(Reuters)*

Warrants Issued by Belgium

BRUSSELS — Belgium has issued international arrest warrants for the two alleged assassins of Andre Cools, the former Socialist minister gunned down in Liege in July 1991, BRTN radio said Monday.

The Belgian radio said that after the Mafia-style murder of Mr. Cools, the two men traveled back to Sicily. The assassins were both of Tunisian origin, it said. It was unclear whether they were still in Sicily or whether they are still alive. *(Reuters)*

Toll Rises to 32 in Bucharest

BUCHAREST — The death toll from an outbreak of meningitis in Bucharest has risen to 32 since it began last month, the Health Ministry said Monday, including 12 who died in the last week. A total of 423 people have been hospitalized with the illness.

Kindergartens and elementary schools that were to reopen for the new year a week ago remained closed and were not expected to open for another week. *(AP)*

East Europe Cleanup Urged

BRUSSELS — The European Union urged those East European nations hoping for membership in the Union to set priorities for cleaning up their environments.

Officials from the European Commission, meeting with environment ministers from 10 East European nations, said those countries had not made enough progress toward bringing their policies into line with those of the Union. Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, the Czech republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania have been promised eventual EU membership. *(Reuters)*

Danish Hospitals Under Fire

COPENHAGEN — Inadequacies in the Danish hospital system are one of the reasons for the decline of life expectancy in Denmark, a leading anti-cancer campaigner said Monday.

Danes have an average life expectancy of 75.3 years, but only few years ago Denmark had one of the longest living populations of 20 industrialized countries. The Japanese top the list now, living an average 79.6 years.

Dr. Jens Kristian Goetrik, chairman of the Association of Fighting Against Cancer, attributed the decline to the Danish hospital system, saying that there are various "shortfalls," notably in the "treatment of cancer and surgery." *(AFP)*

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The TDMA-story updated

Going digital in the real world

Every second of every day, somewhere in the world a new subscriber joins a digital mobile phone network.

There are 30 million digital mobile phone subscribers worldwide, and nearly three million new ones are added every month.

The digital radio technology used in these networks is overwhelmingly TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access).

These headline facts emerged from a seminar held by Ericsson in Washington recently, with speakers from Ericsson and from network operators running GSM and D-AMPS digital mobile networks.

Following the debate within the telecoms industry on the relative merits of two competing digital radio technologies – CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) and TDMA – the event provided an opportunity to take a measured look at what is really happening in the market.

To a large extent, the facts speak for themselves. The real world of digital mobile communications has been built, and is being driven forward, on TDMA technology. Both the GSM and the D-AMPS digital standards are based on TDMA technology, as is the Japanese PDC standard.

Ericsson has developed systems for all TDMA standards, because the company believes that this is where the growth potential lies. 'We're surfing the TDMA wave,' says Ake Persson, Vice-President, Marketing and Sales, Ericsson Business Area Radio Communications.

Although Ericsson took part in early CDMA discussions, and continues to carry out research into CDMA, the company has chosen not to develop any systems to meet the current generation CDMA standard, known as IS-95.

Crucial choice

For network operators, the choice of digital radio technology is crucial. What's needed is a technology that is future-proof, will let the operator handle large numbers of subscribers cost-effectively, and carries minimum risk.

'There are enough risks elsewhere in this business,' as one of the mobile network operators at the seminar commented on the question of digital radio technology choice.

With the high costs of acquiring mobile licences, it is of crucial importance for network operators to have the right technology to support their business plans, and meet the needs of subscribers in competitive markets.

Superior solution

From a technical perspective, TDMA is more developed than CDMA, and thoroughly proven worldwide. Perhaps more important, when future needs are being considered, is the fact that TDMA is emerging as a superior technology solution for a number of challenges that will arise as mass-market growth continues.

TDMA technology offers the ability to provide high network capacities outdoors and indoors, with seamless roaming, through the use of hierarchical cell structures. It can support wireless wideband services equivalent to ISDN, and can handle packet-based transmission.

Frequency hopping has been in service in GSM networks for the past 18 months – a technique that increases network capacity even further. And a recent demonstration staged by Ericsson has confirmed the ability of a GSM network to support Internet access at data rates of 64 kb/s.

The wireless revolution is gathering pace. Already, there are ten countries where the penetration of mobile phones has passed 10% of the population. In the Stockholm area of Sweden, penetration has reached 30%.

Within this overall growth, the digital sector is growing even faster. Thanks, almost entirely, to TDMA technology.

Key facts

- Of the 153 operators that have so far selected the GSM standard, Ericsson has contracts with more than 50.
- Worldwide, Ericsson is the leading supplier of D-AMPS networks, with 50% of the market.
- There are 20 m GSM subscribers in 98 countries, growing by 1.6 m every month.
- There are 4 m D-AMPS subscribers in 25 countries to date, and the AMPS networks in service in 87 countries can be migrated to digital D-AMPS services.

AXE and cyberspace

The Ericsson AXE switching system, currently in service in fixed and mobile public telecom networks in 114 countries, is set to become a platform for the delivery of Internet services.

New Internet access systems, server functions and software solutions for AXE will turn it into an Internet 'central office', using the existing switching capacity, management systems and services.

Network operators will be able to protect their existing public network investments, and enhance the network to handle Internet traffic via analogue (PSTN) and digital (ISDN) accesses. These enhanced Internet services will be specially attractive to small businesses and residential users, including 'teleworkers' who spend some or all of their time working from home.

The public telecom network will in effect become an Internet sub-net, with special traffic concentration and routing features that will cut the costs of Internet transit within the network. End-to-end management will give Internet users the same availability as telecom users.

Another aspect of this development work is the use of wireless communications systems such as GSM for Internet access.

High-speed Cobra

Frustratingly slow Internet access will be a thing of the past when Ericsson's new Cobra World Wide Web system is deployed in public telecom networks.

By expanding the data communications capacity of an ordinary copper subscriber UP to 512 kb/s, this new development will speed up Internet access by a factor of 30 times. And at the same time, it will give each subscriber a separate channel for POTS or ISDN, so they can make and receive telephone calls over the same access, during Internet sessions.

Strong interest in Cobra World Wide Web is coming from public telecom operators, who see it as a way of improving Internet access for subscribers. Another important application will be to give home-workers high-speed access to their company computer networks.

Even more network intelligence

To date, Ericsson has implemented over 50 IN solutions for wireless and fixed telecom operators in 28 countries. From now on, network operators will have a choice of platform used for Service Control Points (SCP) in Ericsson IN solutions.

They can, as before, use the powerful APZ telecom-purpose processor used in Ericsson AXE exchanges. Or they can use a general-purpose computer, based today on UNIX.

DECT gets tough

Ericsson has unveiled the first DECT (Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications) cordless business telephone specifically for use in industrial environments, including potentially explosive atmospheres. This latest Freeset phone withstands shocks and exposure to dirt, oil and water.

Shrinking phones for PMR

Radio terminals for Private Mobile Radio (PMR) radio networks are getting smaller, as the latest model from Ericsson shows.

This micro-terminal for use on the company's EDACS digital trunked radio networks is the world's smallest PMR radio terminal. It measures just 5 in by 2 in by 1 in, and weighs only 8 oz, yet provides a continuous talk time of up to 1.8 hours.

It's expected to be popular with police forces, emergency services, government bodies, utilities and industrial users who require the size and functionality of a cellular phone as well as the despatch capabilities of EDACS.

Upgrading Italy – from Sweden!

In a recent project, staff seated at terminals in Ericsson's Customer Services unit in Stockholm successfully installed new software in AXE exchanges for TMI (Tele Media International), a global operator based in Rome. This remote upgrading was carried out using Ericsson's TMOS network management system, providing a fast, cost-effective solution.

It is the latest development in a collaboration between the two companies, with Ericsson managing the TMI network operation.

Ericsson has set up a Global Response Centre with three hubs – in the USA, Netherlands and Australia – to provide round-the-clock customer support, including this remote upgrade service, on a worldwide basis.

World round-up

UK BT has placed a USD 146 m order for AXE digital local exchanges to complete the modernisation of the UK network. There are already over 7 m lines of AXE in service in the UK.

China Ericsson has signed a frame agreement with Wuhan Research Institute to set up a joint venture in China to develop, manufacture and market broadband network solutions based on the latest SDH (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy) standard for the fast-evolving Chinese market.

In a separate deal, Ericsson has been awarded SDH contracts worth USD 28 million by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of China (MPT). Deliveries will be this year, for deployment in the southern, eastern and western parts of MPT's national backbone network.

Denmark Over the next two years, Tele Danmark Mobil will purchase systems worth DKK 500 m (SEK 585 m), including switches and base stations for a DCS 1800 network. Tele Danmark Mobil will apply for a licence to operate these in 1997, when licences are allocated.

Turkey Ericsson is to handle a SEK 300 m cable network project for public telecommunications company Turk Telecom. The three-year project involves engineering, design, civil works, installation and delivery of cable and network material for the European part of Istanbul.

India Ericsson has won three orders for GSM mobile communications systems – for JT Mobiles in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; for CCIL, to cover one of India's most densely-populated regions – Madhya Pradesh; and for Birla Communications Ltd, for Maharashtra and Gujarat.

New Zealand Ericsson is to supply a nationwide wireless packet data service to Telecom Mobile New Zealand. Scheduled to start testing later this year, it will make Telecom Mobile the first operator in the southern hemisphere to deploy cellular digital packet data (CDPD) technology.

Japan Kansai Digital Phone (KDP) is to expand its PDC mobile telephone system in the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto region with an SEK 650 m order for AXE switching and base station equipment, and new functions.

South Africa Ericsson is to expand the MTN (Mobile Telephone Networks) GSM network to cater for more than 500,000 subscribers nationwide, in a contract worth SEK 1.15 bn.

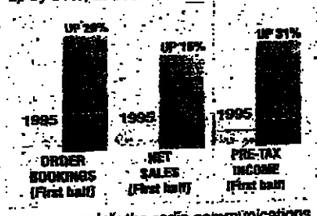
Bolivia Bolivian Comteco (Cooperativa Mixta De Teléfonos Cochabamba Ltda) is to use Ericsson wireless access technology to connect 10,000 subscribers in Cochabamba (Bolivia's third-largest city) to the existing AXE network. Deliveries of the Ericsson DRA 1900 systems, which use the DECT digital radio standard, will start this year.

Venezuela Compañía Anónima Teléfonos de Venezuela (CANTV) has entered a general purchasing agreement with Ericsson for more than 250,000 lines of AXE switching equipment to be installed during the next two years.

Continued growth in orders, sales and profits

1 April to 30 June 1996 saw the 19th consecutive quarter of increased order bookings for Ericsson. In the first half of the year, order bookings reached SEK 63,345 m, 20 % up on the first half of 1995.

In the same period, net sales were up by 16% at SEK 50,030 m; and pre-tax income up by 31%, at SEK 4,224 m.



It was mainly the radio communications and public telecommunications business areas that contributed to the increase.

Radio Communications saw very strong growth, with net sales 35% up and order bookings 30% up, and successfully defended and strengthened its leading position in mobile telephony systems and mobile telephones, despite greater pressure on prices and tougher competition.

In Public Telecommunications, orders increased by 24% as a result of major successes in a number of important markets. The AXE switching system has strengthened its position as the world's best selling system for public telephony.

'The greatest expansion of Ericsson's business viewed as a whole, has taken place in Asia,' commented CEO Dr Lars Ramqvist, 'although we are also glad to have been able to report sharp gains in order bookings and net sales in Europe, and North and South America.'

The US is Ericsson's largest market in sales, followed closely by China/Hong Kong, Sweden, the UK, Italy and Spain.

UK radio access trial

Mercury Communications, part of the Cable & Wireless group of companies, has completed a UK trial of ACTRAN, a new Ericsson digital radio access technology, as a low-cost alternative to underground cable links for connecting customers into a national fibre optic network.

The 'point-to-multipoint' system supports PSTN, Centrex, ISDN and PBX connections, as well as datacom services including n x 64 kb/s leased lines.

In the three-month study, businesses used the digital radio links for all outgoing telecommunications, including telephone, fax, e-mail and data, as well as some incoming services.

'The trial allowed us to gauge customers' perceptions of the technical quality and reliability of this form of radio technology – something that simply cannot be done in a laboratory,' commented Robin Schlee, Mercury's Manager Access.

Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson, S-126 25, Stockholm, Sweden.

Ericsson's information-on-demand database can be addressed at: www.ericsson.com

Ericsson's 85,000 employees are active in more than 100 countries. Their combined experience in switching, radio and networking makes Ericsson a world leader in telecommunications.

INTERNATIONAL

The Garret, Both a Lowly and Lofty Symbol of Paris, Is Vanishing

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Legends of starving artists, love-struck poets, opium addicts and anarchists have given the Paris garret an air of gritty romance. The caricatures hint at the indispensable social function of the sprawling Parisian attic.

For most of the last 200 years, almost invisibly, rooms under the gray roofs of Paris have sheltered the city's marginal populations. No longer the maid's quarters most were designed to be, these tiny rooms have gone on to serve as the lodging of first and last resort for Paris's poor, its young and its newly arrived.

The garret world of Paris is home to people such as Filomena Chantre. Born on the African coastal island of Cape Verde 35 years ago, Madame Chantre lives in 120 immaculate square feet with her two children, aged 10 and 5. They sleep together on a folding couch. There is little room to bounce a ball. Madame Chantre is lucky to have a small washroom. The toilet is elsewhere.

Madame Chantre, who cleans other people's apartments by day, has lived in this small room for 10 years. Some would consider her fortunate.

A fixture of Paris life since the time of Napoleon, the little room under the roof is vanishing, taking with it hectares of low-income housing stock and an important piece of the social texture of the city.

There are at least two main forces of erosion. What might be called interior gentrification is gobbling up some of the stock. Housing values in the center of Paris have risen so steeply that the upper stories of many apartment buildings are being converted into stylish studios and penthouses.

A few garret-dwellers, over time, have managed to buy their rooms, or assembled several into bright and eccentric apartments with the best views of Paris. Still another portion of the livable metropolitan attic has been subtracted by building conversions, from apartments to office space. But those trends have nearly halted since the Paris real-estate market collapsed at the end of the vertiginous 1980s boom.

What continues to shrink the stock of this huge sector of low-priced housing, according to scholars, government officials, real-estate agents, housing activists and apartment dwellers, is a change in the Parisian temperament.

Some suggest that there is a growing reluctance on the part of the principal owners and renters to live under the same roof as the underclass. What once seemed a convenient arrangement between servant and master, and then more loosely between the more and less advantaged, now is losing its appeal.

According to estimates by scholars and housing analysts, there are more than 100,000 of these minuscule and substandard rooms across the top of Paris and tucked into rear-entry crannies. The huge majority were built between 1871 and 1949, and most have changed little since.

Five-, six- and seven-story stone buildings — and no more: there is a height limit — line most of the streets of the city. Particularly on the "newer" and more affluent western side, developed in the 19th century, most buildings are a tidy sandwich of classes.

On the ground floor and on the top live the poorest and most disenfranchised tenants. Between them, on what used to be called the "noble floors," are spacious and sometimes sumptuous apartments selling in the millions of dollars and renting in the many thousands.

The garret world at the top of the sandwich is divided into tiny rooms, 3 meters by 3 meters on the average. These are a legacy of another age, a century and more ago, when the ultimate status symbol of a new Paris bourgeoisie was an apartment with a wine cellar below and one or two or three maid's rooms above, under the eaves.

Maids are not much in evidence today along the musty corridors. Denizens of a typical "service floor" now consist of shop clerks and factory workers; a teenager from a family below, wanting his own space; childless couples saving for an apartment; retirees; illegal immigrants and a procession of their guests from home; au pairs trading child care for shelter, and, most wretchedly, whole families like Madame Chantre's.

But behind many of the doors, too, are goods overflowing from an apartment below.

It can take years to qualify for public housing, and low-priced lodging is scarce in the heart of Paris, yet perhaps half of these garrets lie vacant.

Among those asking why is an activist housing organization called Droit au Logement. Acting on behalf of Paris's homeless, many of them recent immigrants from Africa and eastern Europe, it stages regular demonstrations that have included attempts to "liberate" and occupy largely uninhabited maid's rooms.

Nearly 10 percent of the available housing in Paris is empty, said the group's president, Jean-Baptiste Eyraud, and about half of the vacancies are in units of one room.

"This is a very precarious habitat," he said, "and it should be exploited and developed for the benefit of the unemployed and the marginalized."

These are not objectively desirable lodgings. The rooms are rude cubicles.

For an apartment resident with rights to one, a maid's room often becomes a storage area, including one for unruly teenagers or lingering mothers-in-law. Rents of $200 to $400 are not enough to compensate many landlords for the headaches of managing a rental property — particularly given the likely clientele.

"The residents below want to keep it from becoming a zoo up there, with no matter who doing no matter what," said Genevieve Milesy, a Paris real-estate agent.

It was different in her youth, she said. "It was liberty up there."

She added, "People today aren't what they used to be."

Oust the Scientologists?

Bitter Debate Rakes Up Germany's Past

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

HAMBURG — It is virtually impossible these days to take a stroll along Hamburg's Steindamm thoroughfare without being accosted by men who offer an introduction to Scientology with all the breeziness of a used-car dealer.

The men occupy a street corner outside a five-story building that proclaims itself, in German, to be a branch of the Church of Scientology. Inside, others peddle the works of L. Ron Hubbard — the American science fiction writer who founded the organization in Los Angeles in 1954 — and try to get people to sign up for the self-improvement courses with which Scientology lures its adherents.

In the United States, the attempt to solicit converts might be interpreted as no more than small-time trading in the marketplace of ideas, idiosyncratic maybe, but just as entitled to constitutional protection as expressions of any other belief.

Yet, in Germany, the presence since 1970 of Scientology's pushy proselytizers has finally built up into a climactic clash of ideas and perceptions that has not only drawn human rights criticism from Washington but also raised a perplexing question: How does the nation that devised the Holocaust define the very notion of tolerance?

In recent months, German officials have urged that Scientology — whose stated aim is "to bring an individual to an understanding of himself and his life as a spiritual being" — be banned or, at least, placed under surveillance.

This summer, members of the youth wing of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats demonstrated against the screening of the movie "Mission Impossible" because its star, Tom Cruise, is a Scientologist. For the same reason, Chick Corea, the American jazz pianist, was barred from performing at a state-sponsored concert in the conservative and deeply Roman Catholic state of Bavaria.

The children of Scientologists have been prevented from attending some kindergartens. Bavarian authorities, moreover, have threatened to bar Mr. Hubbard's followers — who are already excluded from membership in some of Germany's leading political parties — from holding jobs in public service. A court in Stuttgart recently upheld a decision by the state-owned Postbank to close down accounts held by Scientologists.

And unlike in the United States, where Scientology's tax-exempt status was retained after a challenge, in Germany the highest administrative and labor courts have ruled that Scientology does not qualify for tax breaks as a church, a charity or a religion because its aims and activities are merely commercial. It is seen by the government as a crude cover for profit-making at the expense of the weak and the gullible.

Many Germans would go much further in their assessments.

"This is a political movement," said Ursula Caberta, a head of a small but influential unit set up by local authorities here to oppose Scientology's advance. "Its aim is to conquer the world."

Indeed, Scientology's opponents have been so effective, Mrs. Caberta said, that Scientology "is no longer gaining ground" in Germany. Even Gisela Hackenjos, a spokeswoman at the Scientology building on Steindamm, acknowledged that "things have not been going too well" for its claimed 30,000 German followers because publicity and legal campaigns have inhibited recruitment.

So why all the fuss? The response to that question is about the only thing that Scientology's adherents and its opponents agree on: It is all about Germany's past.

The opponents see strains of fascism in Scientology.

"In Germany, we have had bad experiences with people who want to rule the world," Mrs. Caberta said.

Hans-Peter Bartels, an official in the Schleswig-Holstein state government who monitors the activities of sects, said, "Scientology is a power-machine."

What is just as troubling, though, is that the crackdown on Scientologists itself evokes uncomfortable memories of the Third Reich.

"The Germans learned nothing from the Second World War," said Mrs. Hackenjos. As the Scientologists see it, they are a persecuted religious minority. Indeed, that charge is among the German human-rights abuses that Scientologists have laid before a panel of the United Nations.

Scientologists are not the only ones complaining. According to the newspaper columnist Josef Joffe, statements like "Chase Chick Corea from the stage! Boycott Tom Cruise! Don't buy from the Scientologists" evoke Nazi Germany's exhortations to avoid Jewish-owned stores. "That is something we really did not want to hear again."

The debate over Scientology has peculiar and ambiguous roots, not only in the Hitler era but also in the postwar definition of democracy. The constitution on which West Germany was built after World War II provided not only for the protection of religious freedoms but also for a so-called "defensible democracy" that would be robust enough to prevent certain political and social movements from gaining ground.

In other words, as the weekly newspaper Die Zeit put it: "Everyone can think and believe what they like. Everyone may publicly acknowledge their religion — or their nonreligious view of the world. But as soon as the individual is driven by belief into the public sphere, there are rules."

Many of those rules forbid behavior that looks as if it may impair the freedom of others.

Peter Muller/Reuters

ACCUSED — Safwan Eid, center, following his attorney, Gabriele Heinecke, into a court in Lubeck, Germany, on Monday for trial on charges that he started a fire at an immigrants' hostel in January that killed 10 people.

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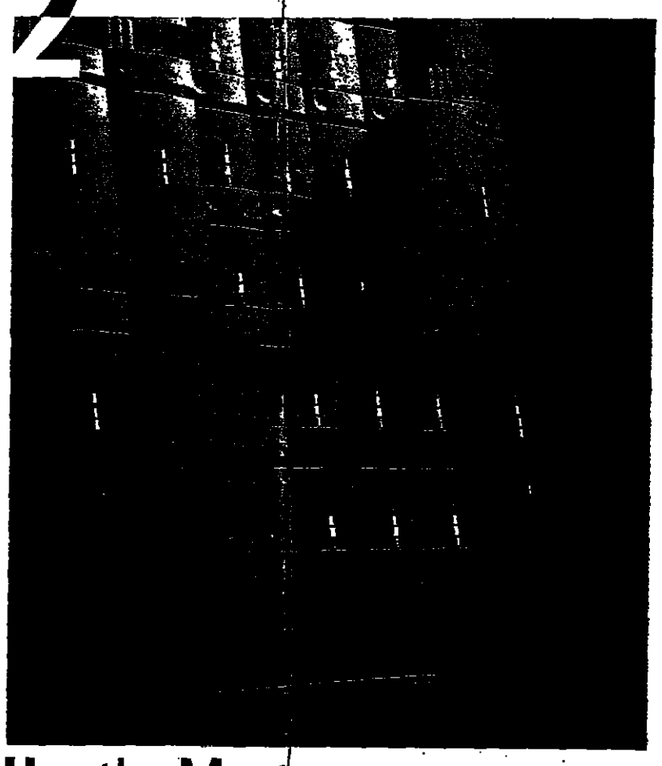

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INTERNATIONAL

A 6th Death In Mexico's Drug Battle

Federal Police Officer Took On Border Cartel

By Julia Preston
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The top federal police officer in charge of fighting drug traffickers in the border state of Baja California was gunned down over the weekend in Mexico City.

The death Saturday of First Commander Ernesto Ibarra Santes, 50, chief of the federal judicial police for Baja California, was the sixth apparently drug-related killing this year of law enforcement officials based in Tijuana. The border city is considered to be a center of operations of one of Mexico's most notorious narcotics cartels, the Arellano Felix brothers.

Two cars carrying gunmen with automatic rifles intercepted the taxi in which Mr. Ibarra was riding from the Mexico City airport to the headquarters of Mexico's national anti-drug institute. Two Baja California federal police officers and the taxi driver were also killed.

Mr. Ibarra left three suitcases in the trunk of the taxi containing $50,000 in U.S. currency as well as regulation machine-pistols and other weapons. Federal police officials said they had no information about the money's source or purpose.

Since Mr. Ibarra took over the federal police in Tijuana a month ago, he had stepped up pressure on the Arellano Felix brothers. In local press interviews last week, he contradicted earlier statements by the local federal attorney that the cocaine operation had been forced to abandon the city. He said he had brought in 55 new agents specially trained to combat the cartel.

"This is their sanctuary," Mr. Ibarra said. "It's not easy to get them because they move around every day. But they're here and they're going to fall any minute."

Mr. Ibarra accused past and current law enforcement agents of protecting and working with the drug cartel leaders.

None of the killings of Tijuana law enforcement officials has been solved. Besides the drug war raging in Tijuana, the city also was the site of the unsolved assassination of a front-running presidential candidate in March 1994. Some of the officials killed had participated in the investigation of that case.

Sam Sun/The Associated Press

END-OF-REIGN HUMILIATION — A statue of Queen Victoria in Hong Kong after being splashed with red paint on Monday. The statue's nose was also smashed. A 27-year-old man was being held.

Hong Kong Starts Clearing Refugee Camp

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong authorities began clearing more than 5,000 Vietnamese from a detention camp Monday in their biggest operation to make sure that no refugees remain when the territory is returned to Chinese rule next year.

Nearly 500 of the Vietnamese refugees kept at Tai A Chau camp on a remote outer island were moved to an interim center for what is to be the start of their journey home.

The detainees were taken on two chartered ferries, escorted by patrol boats and surrounded by scores of police officers to prevent any from jumping overboard.

The 496 people were to be taken to a naval base and then to the Whitehead detention camp pending repatriation.

More than 12,500 Vietnamese remain in Hong Kong. Beijing has demanded that they all leave the British territory before China regains sovereignty on July 1.

The authorities have stepped up returns in recent months in an attempt to meet the deadline.

There was no resistance to the transfer Monday, though helicopters, hundreds of police officers and at least 12 patrol boats were on standby to prevent any repeat of violence that has broken out during similar operations.

Jane Baxter Dies at 87; Stage and Film Actress

The Associated Press

LONDON — Jane Baxter, 87, an actress who starred in the first stage production of the thriller "Dial M for Murder" during a career that spanned 53 years, has died at her home in London, a family friend said Monday.

Born Feodora Forde in Germany, she was the younger daughter of an Irish engineer and his German wife, a lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria's granddaughter, Princess Charlotte.

Miss Baxter made her stage debut in 1925, aged 15, with a small part in the musical "Love's Prisoner" in London and went on to perform in dozens of plays and 29 films. Her co-stars over the years included John Gielgud, Michael Redgrave, Charles Laughton, John Clements, Donald Sinden, Margaret Rutherford and Anna Neagle.

She made two movies in Hollywood, "We Live Again" in 1934 with Fredric March and "The Enchanted April" in 1935 with Ann Harding.

After seeing her performance in the wartime film "Ships With Wings" in 1941, Prime Minister Winston Churchill called her "that charming lady whose grace personifies all that is best in British womanhood."

John Tuthill, 85, Envoy And Official in Europe

WASHINGTON (WP) — John Wills Tuthill, 85, a career diplomat who served as ambassador to Brazil from 1966 until he retired in 1969, died of cancer Sept. 9 in Washington.

Mr. Tuthill, who devoted much of his career to economic affairs, was posted to Canada after he joined the Foreign Service in 1940. He also served in Mexico.

Other assignments included ambassador to the European Economic Community in Brussels from 1962 to 1966.

After retiring from the diplomatic service, he served from 1969 to 1975 as director general of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs in Paris.

From 1976 until he returned to the Washington area in 1988, he lived in Vienna, where he worked first as president of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies and then as executive director of the American-Austrian Foundation.

CRIME: *Campaign Shoot-Out*

Continued from Page 1

about this administration's failure in the drug war."

In his speech, Mr. Dole accused the administration of cutting the heart out of drug interdiction efforts, seeking to reduce the number of Drug Enforcement Administration agents and returning drug smugglers to Mexico without filing charges.

Referring to Joycelyn Elders, he said, "They appoint a surgeon general who suggested that drugs should be legalized."

Dr. Elders, no longer the surgeon general, had suggested a study of drug legalization.

Mr. Dole has repeatedly turned to statistics showing a doubling since 1992 in teenagers' use of drugs, mainly marijuana. A Dole adviser has described the drug issue as a "core vulnerability" of the Clinton administration.

Republican campaigners speak often about alleged drug use by members of the administration and to signs, they say, that Mr. Clinton and his aides do not take the problem seriously.

In response to Mr. Dole's accusations of leniency on crime, the president has pointed to his support for the ban on assault weapons, for a waiting period for purchases of handguns and for federal subsidies to help put 100,000 more police officers on the streets.

Mr. Clinton also says that although he tried to expand anti-drug programs in public schools, Mr. Dole and his congressional colleagues cut the programs.

Mr. Dole made no mention of drug education programs on Monday.

PLAGUES: *Forecast on Causes of Death Over Next 25 Years Emerges From Major Study*

Continued from Page 1

pear later. It is the first rigorous effort to ascertain the major causes of death in every region of the world without relying exclusively on either the estimates made by disease "advocates" (such as researchers devoted to malaria, childhood diarrhea, heart disease, etc.) or the statistics produced by governments, which in many developing countries are highly inaccurate.

The project also has employed a relatively new way of viewing the effects of disease and injury, one that estimates not only how many deaths a condition causes, but also how much disability it produces in the survivors.

Further, it has used data from the past, as well as current demographic trends and numerous carefully drawn assumptions about the future, to draw a medical road map for the next generation.

Equally important in the eyes of its authors is the project's usefulness as a siren to the countries of the world, warning what lies in store for their people and identifying which medical fates may perhaps be avoided or altered by planning or behavior changes now.

In its most utterly pared-down form, the probable vision for the future is this: Things will get better.

Over the next 25 years, life expectancy will be greater for men and women in all regions of the world than it is now. The one exception is men in the former Soviet bloc, and even they are expected to make up the loss of longevity they have suffered since 1990.

Furthermore, the years gained are likely to be relatively healthy ones. People in the developing world, whose lives now contain a larger fraction of disabled or unhealthy time than do the lives of more affluent people, will gain the most. Their added longevity — which in the case of sub-Saharan African women will be an astonishing 13 years — is predicted to be relatively disability-free.

In children and adolescents younger than 15, the risk of death will decline everywhere. In India and sub-Saharan Africa, it will fall by two-thirds. Worldwide, the fraction of deaths caused by infection, childbirth and malnutrition — the major health problems of poverty — will drop by more than half, from 34 percent now to about 15 percent in 2020.

This is true even in the face of the AIDS epidemic, which is peaking in Africa but has not yet peaked in India and Southeast Asia.

"Basically, it's a pretty upbeat message," said Christopher Murray, a physician at the Harvard School of Public Health who was one of the two lead researchers of the "Global Burden of Disease" project.

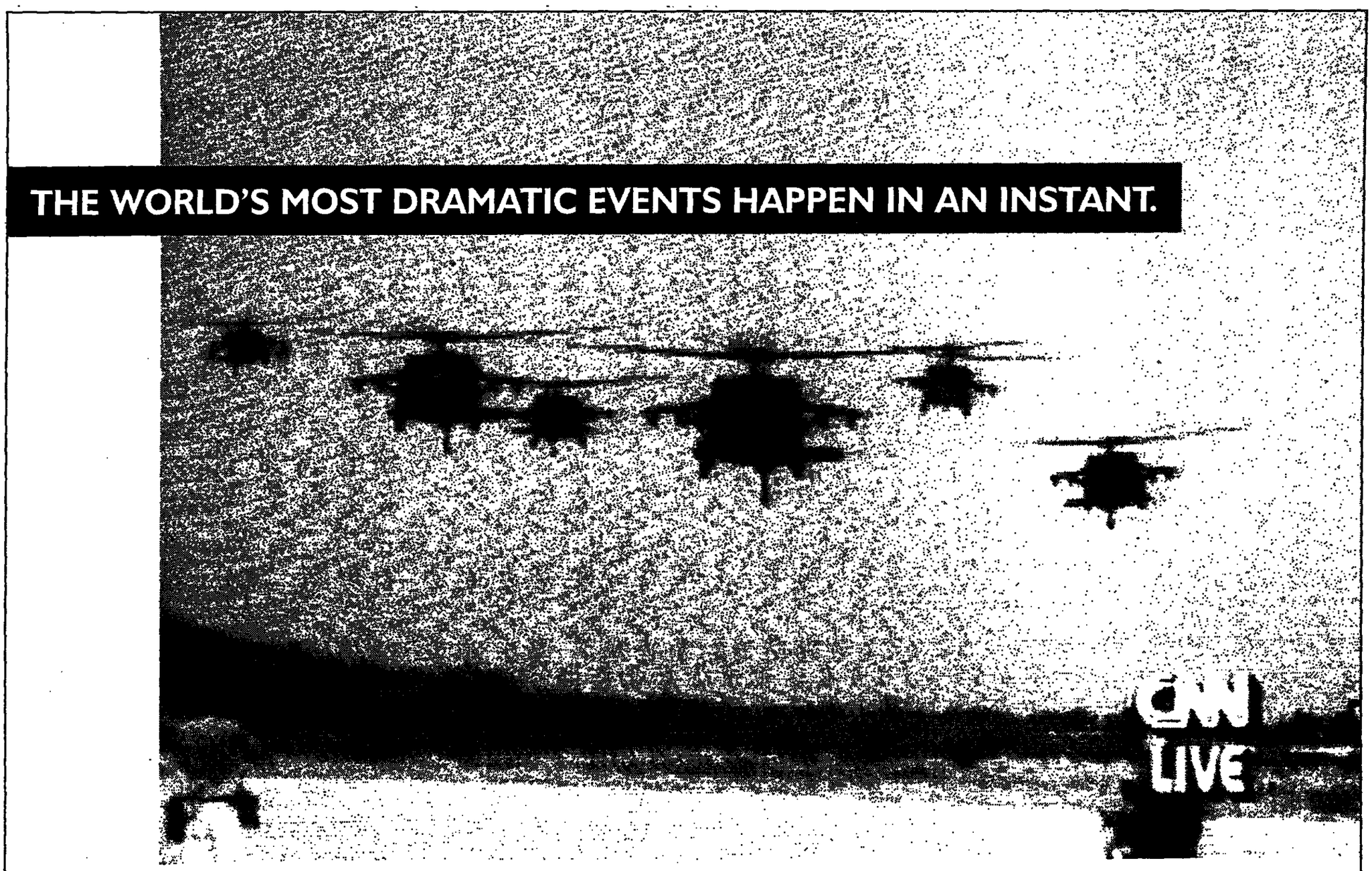
The driving force behind these trends is not primarily improvements in medical care. Instead, it is demographic, economic and technological change.

Most important among these is the simple aging of the world's population. That is occurring because of trends toward longer life, combined with a steady decline in fertility, or the number of children produced by the average woman. The proportion of the population age 45 and older is expected to rise 200 percent between 1990 and 2020.

Income is predicted to rise in most regions, and education will become more widely available.

In addition, technological advances are expected to occur at least at the rate they have over the last 30 years, and existing tools — those such as vaccines and water chlorination — are expected to be more fully used.

All three of those variables have profound positive effects on a population's health.



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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

America in Europe?

Should the United States remain engaged in Europe? That is the question embedded in all the starchy-sounding talk about preserving and enlarging NATO. On a sound-bite level, some critics of administration policy call casually for the United States to spend less and deploy fewer troops in Europe, or they demand a more rapid NATO expansion into Poland and other East European nations, or — never mind the contradictions — both.

Meanwhile, those who are more seriously interested argue, without much public attention, about how to proceed. Among such people, it is generally "understood" that NATO will persist, despite the Cold War's end; that the United States will remain a member; that Russia should be associated with NATO but not belong to it; and that some, but not all, other formerly Communist nations should be permitted to join. The sooner a real discussion begins, the less chance that the United States will make commitments it finds itself, down the road, unprepared to keep.

NATO already has proved more resilient than many expected when the rival Warsaw Pact crumbled. It has acted at times forcefully, if belatedly, in the former Yugoslavia. Its Partnership for Peace program, meant to engage countries like Ukraine and Poland, has taken on real substance. Russia, despite its grumbling, is connecting with NATO more and more; its defense minister last week proposed opening Russian liaison offices at NATO headquarters in Belgium and at the U.S. Atlantic Command in Norfolk, Virginia, with NATO to open an office in Moscow.

Now the Clinton administration is trying to push NATO's transformation in three ways: internal reform, including the reintegration of France; a stronger relationship with Russia; and expansion, with three new members to be named next spring. The administration believes that NATO can be a force for stability and democracy within Europe and a useful mechanism for containing conflicts ouside the alliance.

Questions arise. NATO expansion is meant in part to reassure former Soviet allies that the West will not allow them to be threatened by Russia, if it ever grows aggressive again. But how to make such a pledge without provoking the very feelings of aggrieved isolation inside Russia that the West hopes not to see? And how to admit some countries — Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic have the inside track — without sending a dangerous signal that the West values less the security of other nations closer and more vulnerable to Russia?

Reliable studies suggest that U.S. military costs would rise by a total of about $5 billion to $19 billion between now and 2010 to pay for expansion. Are Congress and the public prepared to bear these costs? More to the point, is the United States ready to defend Poland against, say, Belarus, or Hungary against Romania? Would Americans be willing to send U.S. troops for such defense, or use nuclear weapons? These are core questions that, in the political competition for Polish-American votes, attract scant attention. The only thing more dangerous than not committing to sustain these new democracies is to make such a commitment without being ready to live up to it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bosnia Work Continues

Measured against the destructive military conflict still raging less than a year ago, Saturday's national elections in Bosnia marked a clear advance. But measured against the promises of reconciliation and democracy contained in the peace agreement reached in Dayton, Ohio, the elections were disappointingly deficient. If peace is to be sustained, and the current trend toward authoritarianism and ethnic partition checked, the countries sponsoring Dayton, led by the United States, will have to energize their diplomacy in the weeks and months ahead.

Bosnia remains devastated and traumatized by the 42 months of warfare that divided the country, tore apart its cities, left 250,000 people dead and drove more than a million from their homes. It was no mean achievement that some 2 million Bosnians, including hundreds of thousands of refugees who voted absentee, cast their ballots for a three-member national presidency, a 42-seat national Parliament and separate local legislatures for the Muslim-Croat and Serb-controlled regions. Municipal elections originally scheduled for Saturday were postponed because of registration irregularities.

But the strong turnout was not the only measure of this election. Because the groundwork for free and fair elections was inadequate or absent in numerous areas, especially in Serbian and Croatian regions, many voters were faced with a narrow range of candidates. Opposition parties and independents who ran on more conciliatory platforms rarely got a fair chance to campaign. Nationalist thugs disrupted their rallies and intimidated potential voters. Throughout Bosnia, the media skewed news coverage against moderates and shut out their campaign messages.

Few violent incidents marred the day, in part because few dared to board the NATO-protected buses that would carry them over ethnic dividing lines to vote in their former hometowns.

If the balloting produces large majorities for the main Serbian, Croatian and Muslim nationalist parties, that can only reinforce the psychological and territorial boundaries that already divide Bosnia along ethnic lines. Final election results will not be known until later in the week and must be certified by international monitors.

So long as Dayton's prohibitions against formal partition are enforced, the nationalist parties will feel pressure to make practical deals with each other to meet day-to-day needs. Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic plan to meet in Paris soon to discuss cooperative steps that might reduce the frictions in Bosnia. But for even these modest gains to be consolidated, the United States and other countries supervising the peace accord will have to make sure that the new national institutions meet and begin functioning without delay.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cute Little Handgun

Relentless in their efforts to put a handgun within easy reach of all friends, neighbors and co-workers, the gun makers of America have a new line of deadly weapons to suit nearly any pocket or purse. The latest rage for gun-toting citizens in the 31 states that now let people carry concealed weapons is an ultra-compact handgun that uses the same ammunition and can pack the same lethal wallop as the larger models. It also shoots through a loophole in the federal anti-crime legislation enacted in 1994.

That law contains a ban on guns carrying more than 10 rounds. According to a Wall Street Journal report, the ban had put a crimp in gun sales because the manufacturers had been concentrating production on high-capacity, larger weapons.

So the industry fired back, creating little guns that are more expensive, accurate and of larger caliber than the cheap, unreliable and poorly made "Saturday Night Specials." They turn out to be the perfect products for those who are buying into the National Rifle Association's campaign accenting self-defense. The gun manufacturers note that they are just responding to consumer needs.

Needs? How much safer should people feel when anyone on the streets might be a nervous trigger-puller or, even with a quick training course, a bad shot? How about a bad shot with a quick temper? Does that qualify as "conflict resolution"?

The manufacturers boast that these mini-guns can carry bullets that have "maximum stopping power." But the higher-power capability may put to rest some people who might otherwise be merely wounded. Although crime statistics don't yet reflect it, isn't there more than a slight possibility that these compact weapons may find their way into the pockets of criminals, too?

In the gun makers' big rush to downsize, what will they think of for next year's fall line?

Credit the industry with finding a way to undercut a law that Congress intended as a public safety measure. But Congress can respond as well, by closing the loophole.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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If Bosnia's Voting Exercise Were Habit-Forming

By Jim Hoagland

SARAJEVO — The three enemy communities of Bosnia's nation-in-waiting stood von Clausewitz's famous dictum on its head on their election day. Serbs, Croats and Muslims treated politics as another means of war. On Saturday they voted not only their separate hopes and fears but also their mutual hatreds and desires for revenge.

They are uncertain what combination of sticks and carrots the United States and Europe are ready to use to keep them from resuming killing each other. (So are the United States and Europe.) To get a glimpse of what lies ahead, the Bosnians yielded to international pressure and staged a ritual vote that will establish a Rubik's cube of a national governmental structure for them.

For the Balkans, this was progress. These elections provided one more day at peace for cities and towns horribly disfigured, physically and demographically, by four years of war. America is attempting to jump-start a nation into existence in Bosnia, despite the clear preference of two of Bosnia's three communities to split it apart forever.

Critics say these elections entrench and legitimize separatist leaderships in Serbian and Croatian communities and thereby create a de facto partition.

Such criticism did not deter or chasten Richard Holbrooke, the jump-starter in chief, as he hopscotched on election day across the northern half of the country in transport planes, helicopters and military Humvees.

Riding in a U.S. armored car through a devastated Muslim area near Brcko blasted by Serbian gunners into one of the war's worst death strips, Mr. Holbrooke, the former U.S. diplomat who forged the Bosnian peace accord in Dayton last November, pointed to two new brick houses rising from the ruins. "These are Muslims rebuilding, in an area that had been ethnically cleansed by the Serbs. There is confidence in the future. A year ago there would have been nothing but death here."

Riding with Mr. Holbrooke pounding his case at you in a Humvee is not for the faint of heart, but the day's scenes seemed to me to give him the better of the debate with his critics, at least on this day. There is just a chance that Dayton will provide a lasting cease-fire, and perhaps more. It is a chance worth taking. The alternative is more war, massacre and atrocity.

The war's legacy of hate was visible at polling places. Serbs voted alone, in their own precinct places and with ballots printed almost exclusively in Cyrillic letters, incomprehensible to many Muslims. Croats and Muslims also stayed in their own sectors to vote for their own parties and officials, who are supposed to meld into a loose national presidency and assembly. No one I met last week pretended to understand how the federal bodies would actually work.

Mr. Holbrooke argued that the three communities voted on the same day, calmly for the most part. At a polling station near Banja Luka, a Serbian stronghold, a member of the U.S. observer delegation that Mr. Holbrooke was here to head picked up ballots to study them. "You can't have those," a poll official said, storming at her. "We can't have any of those missing."

The elections are a brick in an unsteady wall. The results were being challenged by Serbian and Muslim parties before the counting was finished. If they are declared to have been fair and free by the international organizations that helped organize them (a near certainty), UN sanctions will be permanently lifted against Serbia.

The 52,000-strong NATO force that has kept peace is to start pulling out in December. The elections will help provide NATO a guilt-free explanation if Dayton breaks down as it leaves. "It is now up to you," Mr. Holbrooke said over and over to the three communities. "If you don't make it work, we can't make it work for you."

Such is the powerful symbolism of voting, an act of faith and civic salvation. Bosnians were more likely to see this election day as a hurdle to be jumped, without affecting real power or survival. But if it turns out to be habit-forming, the Dayton gamble may yet work.

The Washington Post.

But the Instigators of This Catastrophe Are Still at Work

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When Bosnia declared independence in April 1992, Serbian paramilitaries poured across the border to kill and terrorize. On April 6 the last U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, Warren Zimmermann, protested to Slobodan Milosevic.

"Not a single Serb from Serbia" was involved, the Serbian leader insisted. Mr. Zimmermann replied that Belgrade television had shown a Serbian gangster known as Arkan swaggering on the debris of Muslim towns. Mr. Milosevic said Arkan was "no more than a simple sweetshop owner."

Recalling that numbing example of cold-blooded lying, Mr. Zimmermann comments: "Arkan, who did own an ice cream parlor in Belgrade, was a sweetshop owner in the same sense that Dian O'Banion, the Chicago gangster and Al Capone's rival, was a florist."

Warren Zimmermann has written a book about the horrors and frustrations of Yugoslavia's disintegration. It is called "Origins of a Catastrophe," and I think it is the most gripping and important book in a very long time about the way evil can triumph in the world.

As a Foreign Service officer, experienced and greatly respected, Mr. Zimmermann pulls no punches in describing those who caused the disaster in Bosnia and those in the West whose weakness let it happen.

The first of many lessons is that the savagery was not caused by "ancient hatreds," that chestnut produced by Western leaders as an excuse for their inaction. It resulted from "the conscious actions of nationalist leaders."

Television played a crucial part. It "spread ethnic hatred like an epidemic" through the different communities. "Every night for nearly five years nearly everybody in Yugoslavia watched highly manipulated pictures of the maimed and the injured, the cleansed and the condemned."

The prime agent in stirring up "some of the most horrendous crimes the world has witnessed in Europe since the Holocaust" was Mr. Milosevic. After arousing Serbian nationalism he infiltrated federal troops into Bosnia in large numbers so that, when the break came, the Serbs had an overpowering military advantage.

There was also Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader: "In his fanaticism, ruthlessness and contempt for human values, he invites comparison with a monster from another generation, Heinrich Himmler." His military commander, Ratko Mladic, was as well "a war criminal of Nazi proportions."

Beginning in July 1992, Mr. Zimmermann pressed for NATO air strikes against the Serbian aggressors. He believes that "a negotiated result would soon have followed." But two American administrations turned away. And the Europeans, "led in retreat by the British," were no better.

The greatest American mistake of the Yugoslav crisis, he writes, was the refusal of President George Bush to commit U.S. power early on. "The Vietnam syndrome and the Powell doctrine proved to be powerful dampers on action."

The Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff objected to one idea after another for helping beleaguered Bosnia, Mr. Zimmermann says: to imposition of a no-fly zone, to a supply airlift to Sarajevo, to protection of land relief routes and to President Bill Clinton's proposal for air-drops to besieged towns. But when their objections were overridden, they made the ideas work.

From 1992 to 1995, in Mr. Zimmermann's judgment, the West tried to stop the Serbian aggressors "without making them fear that force would in turn be used against them." Western diplomacy "was reduced to a kind of cynical theater, to a pretense of useful activity, to a way of disguising a lack of will."

Then came Dayton, which for a moment offered hope. But America and the Europeans had no will to carry out its promises. The authors of evil so chillingly described in Warren Zimmermann's book are still alive and well.

The New York Times.

Pause in Thailand: A Confidence Vote Amid Signs of Strain

By Philip Bowring

BANGKOK — Thailand flew so high that its wings began to melt. It will not fall out of the sky, but its days as global leader in growth and democracy appear over for the time being.

The government of Banharn Silpa-Archa has been beset with scandals since it came to power in elections 14 months ago. It may survive a no-confidence debate on Wednesday, but outside the parliamentary arena the issue is as much one of confidence in the mechanisms of politics as in the prime minister himself.

Confidence is also weak on the economic front. The stock market has fallen by 35 percent since January and is now near a three-year low. Thai short-term debt has been downgraded, the current account deficit remains uncomfortably high and rumors about the condition of some financial institutions abound.

The Banharn government has added to the economic woes by helping to undermine the position of once respected institutions such as the Bank of Thailand. However, economic difficulties arising from too rapid growth and past overoptimism are exposing some deeper problems that cannot be pinned on this administration.

Four years ago the world cheered when middle-class Bangkok took to the streets to help oust a military-backed government. The metropolis is as fickle as it is sophisticated. In any elected system, the provincial majority must carry the most weight, but the constant changes of political mood in the metropolis have fragmented the political structure.

This has given more power than ever to provincial politician/businessmen who can deliver votes and in return expect commercial favors that more than repay their electoral costs.

The Banharn government may have taken the process to extremes. (Its predecessor, the Democrat Party-led government of Chuan Leekpai, survived a record three years because of a relatively clean reputation.) But greedy provincial politicians are not entirely to blame for money politics.

Changes at the heart of the Bangkok power structure have enhanced the commercial importance of political influence at the center. The Bangkok elite looks down on Mr. Banharn and the pork barrel politicians around him, but it has a lot to answer for itself.

The biggest change is what was supposed to reduce the role of government: privatization. Power, telecommunications, roads, broadcasting, key parts of the economy once dominated by state enterprises and government departments have been opened up to private operators. The private groups may be more efficient (although some state enterprises, like the Electricity Generating Authority, have long been well regarded), but scope for influence peddling has been increased.

The decision on who gets these potentially lucrative licenses is more than ever a political one. The shape of a government can be determined by which party's favored business group is a successful bidder.

The latest crisis within the Banharn coalition arose over the award of new banking licenses. Infighting has also delayed many projects and set one ministry against another.

A related problem is in the closer links between big business and the once aloof bureaucracy. The latter has lost power to the new moneyed elite and has tended to find itself coopted by the business groups. The governor of the once imperious central bank was forced to resign earlier this year because of links to institutions that he was responsible for supervising.

The governor was also blamed for economic problems — overheating, inflation and the current account deficit. These were largely the result of his much praised following of prescriptions for financial liberalization. Opening the capital market while the baht remained pegged to the dollar caused the Bank of Thailand to lose control over credit growth. The result was overindulgence and now the hangover, which could last a couple of years.

Although open markets have generally served Thailand well, there may now be a more critical attitude toward Western prescriptions.

The economic problems will right themselves, at the cost of some bankruptcies. Growth is slowing to more sustainable levels (6 percent, not 9 percent). The trade account will improve as new industries, many the result of Japanese investment, replace low-wage ones in which Thailand is no longer competitive. But the structural problems of the political system will prove more intractable.

Some yearn for another dose of military intervention. The last one saw a brief period of enlightened rule under Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun, but the military soon showed its uglier side. The military is in practice scarcely less commercially minded than other groups.

Not everything is gloomy. The economic chasm between Bangkok and the countryside is narrowing, and that will help reduce the political divide.

The media are effective at exposing wrongdoings, even if the system is as yet unable to rectify them.

After a decade of escalating greed, a recession could change priorities and reduce the influence of get-rich-quick business groups.

Above all, this remains an upwardly mobile society which values its freedoms more than it fears license and corruption. But an economic downturn is exposing the political weaknesses. Growth has outstripped institutional development.

So one cannot rule out the possibility that, as in the years 1973 to 1975 and again a decade later, economic problems will have political repercussions more severe than a change in prime minister.

International Herald Tribune.

Different Eras, Same Humanity

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Three years ago I published a book on nationalism, in which I made the remark that while science progresses, and society has steadily become more complex, the moral nature of man has not changed. It seemed to me "a preposterous and impertinent notion" that I should today somehow be a moral superior to the men and women who made the great cave paintings of prehistory, or the dramatists and poets of classical Greece.

A critic, Liah Greenfeld of Boston University, demanded that I clarify what I meant. My reply turned into an article last winter in the New York quarterly World Policy Journal. It was reprinted by a French quarterly, Commentaire, entitled "Progress — Reflections on a Dead Idea."

That title was certain to attract attention in France, and in August the Paris newspaper Le Monde cited my article in launching a debate on whether progress is indeed a dead idea. There eventually were more than 20 published contributions to this discussion.

A clear division was apparent between those writers who do and those who do not believe that man has made moral progress over the centuries and can continue to do so in the future. I was offered the last word in the debate, and said the following:

Those who do not acknowledge a distinction between man's material progress and his moral improvement include both Marxists and thinkers in the liberal tradition. They believe that despite the political calamities of the 20th century, and the ambiguities of scientific progress, our world is still (as one contributor wrote) "in its planetary iron age, and in the prehistory of the human spirit." They believe that humanity still can have a radiant future before it.

My own belief is not that the future will be worse. We simply do not know what the future will be.

Western history has been a chain of responses to what one writer in the Le Monde debate called "the Promethean challenge," understood in classical Greece as a demand that man accomplish things which could compare with the permanence and nobility of nature. Success would give a form of immortality in the memories of other men and women.

Jews, and then Christians, were enjoined by Scripture to search for their immortality in obedience to God. They were to cultivate virtue and justice, but their aim was to achieve salvation in the next world — outside history, outside time.

Since the Enlightenment, Westerners have redefined the aim of their lives and actions as lying within time. They mean to achieve something inside history. The liberal tradition is committed to the belief that man and society can be perfected inside historical time, through reasonable and enlightened human action, building a better society and a more reasonable man.

Marxists said a science of history existed, and by working with it a "new socialist man" could be created. The alternative totalitarian version, or perversion, of this idea of progress was Nazism. Its terrible conclusion was that "decadent races" should be murdered, and "supermen" bred.

All these modern views of the role of man in history put the goal inside historical time. That has been the great and fateful error. If human fulfillment lies inside historical time, why not — as in Russia, Germany, China, Cambodia — use "extreme measures" to speed up its arrival?

History is a tragedy, and is ennobled by that fact. I don't believe that history is going to be "solved" inside historical time. I believe that we are morally obliged to work to perfect the society in which we live, but that we must understand that while some of our efforts will succeed, there will be no final success.

There is progress in civilization, but this is not the moral progress of man himself. Our struggle to progress against the limits imposed by the divided moral inheritance of man ("implicated," as John Henry Newman wrote in the 19th century, "in some terrible aboriginal calamity") is both the duty and the justification of our existence.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Turkish Victims

CONSTANTINOPLE — The Porte has sent telegrams to its representatives stating that during the recent disturbances, fomented by Armenian revolutionaries, the number of wounded in the Imperial army and among other innocent Mussulmans is estimated at 236, while the death roll is placed at about the same figure. The lamentable condition of these wounded has been borne witness to by several members of the European Embassies.

1921: FDR Stricken

NEW YORK — Stricken with infantile paralysis at his summer home on Campobello Island, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was brought here hurriedly in a special train and immediately taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Mr. Roosevelt has lost the use of both his legs below the knee. Soon after his arrival at the hospital, the doctors in charge of his case reported that there were promising signs of a complete recovery, as the power of control is slowly returning to his limbs.

1946: China Conflict

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] China's Communists, who recently threatened to set up a separate state, have rejected the latest truce proposals of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The Chinese Reds are confident of the support of Soviet Russia and are convinced that the Russians will not permit their destruction. There is great danger that the conflict in China, in which the U.S. has indirectly assisted the Chinese government, will make China the scene of a struggle between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. No sensible American could acquiesce in the control of China by Moscow.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Stampeding Pundit-Pollsters Could Yet Be Wrong on Dole

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After the New Hampshire primary, the pundit-pollster pack wrote off Bob Dole's candidacy.

After he came back to win nomination, the pack decided in June he had no chance against President Bill Clinton.

Then, after a supposed 20-point gap disappeared overnight during the Republican convention, the pack drew a horrified breath — until the "bounce" unbounced.

Now, with the campaign barely begun, the finger-to-the-wind set, with Thomas E. Dewey certitude, declares Election Day to be a mere formality. Rose Jacobius, a Washington Post night editor, aptly labeled the funereal crowd "Dole's Pollbearers."

This earlier-than-ever stampede toward self-fulfillment favors the favorite and insults the voters. Forgive us contrarians for daring to suggest the delicious possibility of upset.

Don't we realize that it is impossible for an incumbent to lose in the absence of hard times or national humiliation?

But nearly half the electorate likely to vote is undecided. Pollsters will increasingly stress "likely voters" rather than blowhards, and press the "leaning toward" to a decision. This will tighten the race because much of the front-runner's support is demonstrably soft, and the "erosion" will become part of the story.

I predicate this not only on congenital contrarianism but on four assumptions and a key decision.

Assume that euphoria about the economy, which helps the incumbent, is offset by the conservative drift of the swing voter, which works for the challenger.

Assume that both ad campaigns are now equally adept and financed, erasing the early Democratic advantage. Mr. Clinton's Mediscare theme (they'll throw Grandma out in the snow) can be countered with a Dole fear theme, that the recent doubling of teenage drug abuse is caused by slipshod anti-drug enforcement and is symbolic of the lax moral example set by the Clintons.

Assume that Mr. Dole's positive lifestyle theme — trust me to provide you more control of your life, symbolized by a big tax cut — has more lift than the Clinton positive theme, which has become "me too but not so fast."

Assume that the hard edge of the Republicans' campaign — against racial preferences, against illegal immigrants, against teachers' union rigidity, against lawyers' harassment — has greater resonance than the Democrats' hard-edged assault on prolifers and the gun lobby.

The key decision affecting the campaign is to be made this week: whether to insert Ross Perot as a buffer into the TV debates, as Mr. Clinton wants, or to set up a direct confrontation with the two electable candidates.

Got a call over the weekend from Harvard Professor Richard Neustadt. He's doing his job, surveying pundits and pols, before joining four other academics in recommending who should debate to the 10-person commission making the decision.

I held to my opinion expressed here earlier *(IHT, Sept. 3)*: Mr. Perot has no "realistic" chance of being elected president, which is the central criterion in the judgment. Does he have a realistic chance of carrying one state that, in a squeaker, could throw the election into the House? No.

Some Clinton supporters argue that Mr. Perot would add entertainment value to the debates, or educational value or even news value. Maybe just one (which would automatically boost his ratings, keeping him on). Most people say sure, to hell with the "realistic" criterion, let him in, what's to lose?

To lose is the electoral value of the debates. When we put two men in the arena, one of whom is sure to be elected, we force ourselves to face reality. Which one will I make president? That is the essence of the debate process, not to be perverted by putting on a show that helps one candidate.

The pack, of course, is certain that Mr. Clinton — with his memorized barrage of figures, his oratorical skill and with the experience of the first five-year campaign — will clobber the plainspoken Dole in the debates. A few White House aides worry that some Americans might find the underdog role appealing.

We'll see. Ain't over. Who would have thought that Miss Kansas would become Miss America?

The New York Times.

Stop the Presses! The Tabloids Have the Scoop

By Howard Kurtz

WASHINGTON — Imagine how different politics would look these days if there were no supermarket tabloids.

Without The Star, Bill Clinton probably would have gotten through the 1992 campaign without having to deal

MEANWHILE

with Gennifer Flowers. Whether her allegations of infidelity were true or not, they opened a window on the character problems that continue to dog President Clinton.

This summer, without The Star and the National Enquirer, the world would be unaware that the former Clinton adviser Dick Morris has led a double life (with a Virginia call girl) or triple life (with a Texas mistress and out-of-wedlock child). At the least, the photographs of a bathrobe-clad Morris romping with his $200-an-hour hooker on a hotel balcony seem to suggest that he has a different view of family values than that envisioned in the president's campaign rhetoric.

It's customary for mainstream journalists to view denizens of the tabloid world as slimeballs. But consider the portrait the establishment press had previously painted of Mr. Morris: a brilliant if mercurial strategist whose fabulous instincts brought Mr. Clinton back from political oblivion.

Now consider the tabloid portrait: a sexually obsessed braggart so intent on impressing a prostitute that he read her his drafts of Vice President Al Gore's speeches — and so reckless he conducted the affair in the withering spotlight of a presidential campaign.

In light of Mr. Morris's subsequent behavior — refusing to apologize for embarrassing the president, upping the ante on his $2 million book contract and casting about for a network commentator's job — which picture was closer to the truth?

The political press tends to deal with policy, polls and personality. Reporters don't spend much time digging for secret girlfriends or a hidden "love child," and for good reason. But the seamier side of life patrolled by the tabloids also sheds considerable light on the elusive question of "character."

To be sure, tabloid stories are often hard to verify, particularly when the sources, such as Ms. Flowers and the Morris call girl Sherry Rowlands, are paid sizable sums for their tales of debauchery. But Mr. Morris has now acknowledged the relationship with Ms. Rowlands, and the White House has confirmed the out-of-wedlock child. Such stories have clearly transformed the media landscape.

"The Star has broken more news than the Chicago Tribune," says Evan Thomas, Newsweek's Washington bureau chief. "In the last two campaigns, they have broken two of the biggest stories. It's embarrassing that a supermarket tabloid is breaking these big stories. On the other hand, the establishment press rightfully doesn't like to be first on these sorts of stories."

Steve Coz, the Enquirer's editor, says his paper now considers politicians to be "celebrities," just like movie stars. "We're actively pursuing stories about political figures," he says. "There are even plans to open a D.C. bureau."

The Star, which last week also trumpeted "Lucille Ball's Secret Baby," will never meet Columbia journalism school standards. But in a world where public figures from Wilbur Mills to Bob Packwood have led tabloid lives, the supermarket papers provide a discomforting reminder that the personal is often political.

Meanwhile, President Clinton has been battling press inquiries into the contents of his medical records.

Reluctance to release those records is clearly a legitimate issue. But should reporters be asking the White House

The message is that the personal is often political.

about rumors of what they contain? That's what happened last week when the press corps was quizzing the White House spokesman Mike McCurry on what might lurk in the withheld Clinton records. When Mr. McCurry said the details might be embarrassing, Mara Liasson of National Public Radio asked: "Does he have a sexually transmitted disease?" Other reporters quickly jumped in.

"Good God, do you really want to raise that question?" asked Mr. McCurry, who denied that Mr. Clinton had any such disease. But it was enough to warrant mentions in The Washington Post, The New York Times, the Washington Times and USA Today, on ABC and CNN, and in a New York Post headline: "White House denies prez has sexual disease."

All this sounds like an old technique: Ask a public figure about some charge you can't prove, get him to deny it and report the denial: "Jones Insists He Never Beat Wife."

But Ms. Liasson says Mr. McCurry opened the door by refusing to be specific. "In that context, asking the question I did was not inappropriate," she says. "If I had given it any thought before I asked the question, I probably wouldn't have asked it. But it was the question hanging in the room. I felt like there was a balloon above all our heads: 'What does he mean by embarrassing?'"

The Washington Post

'Bill Clinton sent me.'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Imposing Pain

Regarding "Monetary Union: Numbers Don't Count" (Sept. 9):

The author is probably correct when he says that French and German leaders seem willing to accept a high-level of social pain in the name of a single currency.

However, I am troubled by his use of "accept." These leaders are not going to feel the pain. It is not they who will find themselves on the street, having lost their jobs; their incomes and their hopes.

I have not heard of a former governor of a central bank of any country being reduced to selling pencils on the street. At worst, these officials are quietly shuffled off with a golden handshake. No, these gentlemen do not "accept" pain; they impose it!

JOHN E. RAY.
Fontenay-Tresigny, France.

Peruvian Democracy

Regarding "Arms and Latin America" (Editorial, Aug. 29):

I would like to know why Peru is referred to as only "partly" democratic.

I am a Canadian citizen, born in Hungary, with university and postgraduate degrees from the United States. I have lived in seven countries, for the last 25 years in Peru.

In what sense is Peru not democratic? Or have I been brainwashed to believe that there were absolutely free presidential and parliamentary elections?

ANDREW NOBL.
Lima.

Cyprus Solutions

Regarding "Cyprus: Time to Head Off War and Finally Solve the Problem" (Opinion, Sept. 3) by John K. Cooley:

Mr. Cooley's suggestions for a free Cyprus and for thawing the key relationships between Greece and Turkey are quite prudent. A war between the two NATO countries would be disastrous not only for the region but for Europe and NATO as well.

Greece, Turkey and Britain forged an independent Cyprus in 1960 but that experiment was short-lived; they failed. What is needed now is a new arrangement with the support of the United States and Russia. What is also needed is an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to join the three guarantor powers at a high-pressure, Dayton-type conference and a tough-minded Richard Holbrooke who could steer this region into the 21st century.

This move must have the strong backing of the United States. It is high time for America to assume its responsibilities as a world leader and to bring an honorable solution to the Cyprus impasse for all parties.

The United States has had the will and the capacity to broker solutions in the Middle East, the former Yugoslavia and elsewhere; certainly it can do the same in the Greco-Turkish crisis.

If America is to build bridges to the 21st century, as Bill Clinton has suggested recently, it must honor its historic obligations. Anything short of a genuine commitment to solving the Cyprus problem would make the American president's words ring hollow.

HARRY BERSENTES.
Athens.

From the Heart

Regarding "Round and Round With the Terrorists" (Opinion, Aug. 28) by A.M. Rosenthal:

Although there is plenty heroic in what Mr. Rosenthal says, his arguments are clearly a case of writing with the heart rather than with the mind.

The few suggestions Mr. Rosenthal offers on dealing with international terrorism make for good reading, and they are also what the American public would like to see carried out. But politics do not work that way.

For example, Mr. Rosenthal suggests that Syria be publicly informed that if its terrorist camps are not closed at once, they will become U.S. targets.

In other words, the United States should bomb the Hezbollah camps in Southern Lebanon, among other places! How would this fit with the U.S. policy of pursuing peace in the Middle East? Would it not affect the tentative steps toward a Syrian-Israeli rapprochement?

SHEKHAR MEHRA.
New Delhi.

BOOKS

RAVE ON

The Biography of Buddy Holly

By Philip Norman. 332 pages. $24. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THIS biography of Buddy Holly, whom its author quite astonishingly calls "the century's most influential musician," takes its title from one of the tunes recorded by Holly at a session in 1957. It was one of the relatively few numbers he had the opportunity to record — do your own math, because "Rave On" doesn't bother with a discography — in a life that ended with dreadful finality in an airplane crash a mere two years later.

As a result of that premature and violent death, Holly, as almost nobody needs to be told, was immediately elevated to the status of martyr and legend of popular culture, joining the likes of James Dean, Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley among the holiest of the holy; subsequent initiates have included Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and John Lennon. Artistic accomplishment generally has less to do with enshrinement than does the overwrought grief inspired by death under such circumstances, but in Holly's case there was a real musical legacy that remains vital and important nearly four decades after his death.

Philip Norman's claim that Holly was "the century's most influential musician" is not quite as frivolous as it sounds. "On the basis of simply counting heads," he argues, "rock music surpasses even film as the most influential art form of the twentieth century," and within the genre, Holly was indeed a figure to be reckoned with.

"Holly," Norman writes, "was a pioneer and a revolutionary, a multidimensional talent that arrived fully formed in a medium still largely defined by fumbling amateurs. In the few hectic months of his heyday, between 1957 and 1959, he threw back the boundaries of rock 'n' roll, gave substance to its shivery shadow, transformed it from a chaotic cul-de-sac to a highway of infinite possibility and promise. To call someone who died at age twenty-two 'the father of rock' is not as incongruous as it might seem."

That analysis is fine so far as rock music goes. The problem is that, like so much of what passes for criticism in pop culture generally, it utterly lacks a larger context. Buddy Holly may have influenced more rock bands than anyone else and therefore may have reached more palpitating millions than anyone else, but to suggest by implication that his influence is larger than that of, say, Stravinsky or Armstrong, Ellington or Shostakovich, is both frivolous and callow.

Still, Holly deserves to be taken seriously for what he was, a gifted boy out of Lubbock, Texas, who became an uncommonly skillful guitar player and an adequate singer. He absorbed two of the most important raw materials of American folk music, black blues and white country, and — much in the manner of Elvis Presley, with whom he was friendly — transformed them into a music to which young, middle-class, white listeners responded.

He was at once a cover artist and an original. He would not have existed had it not been for the likes of Leadbelly and Bob Wills, but much to his credit he was open about these influences and quick to acknowledge them. He grew up in a culture charitably described as racist, but he transcended it and "wanted no truck with Southern apartheid." He never lost his connection with or affinity for country music.

The chief impression left by Norman's competent but excessive biography is that Holly was an exceptionally nice kid whose life, as a consequence, is almost entirely uninteresting.

Holly and his group, the Crickets, recorded very little, and his reputation and influence rest on a handful of songs: "Rave On," "Oh, Boy!," "Peggy Sue" and, most notably, "That'll Be the Day." The Beatles took their name after a chirpy insect in tribute to the Crickets, Norman reports, and innumerable others of far less renown found much in Holly's brief career to inspire them. But that career was indeed brief, the amount of work performed therein was in fact small, and Holly's place among the giants of 20th-century music is not quite so large as this sympathetic but overzealous biographer imagines it to be.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

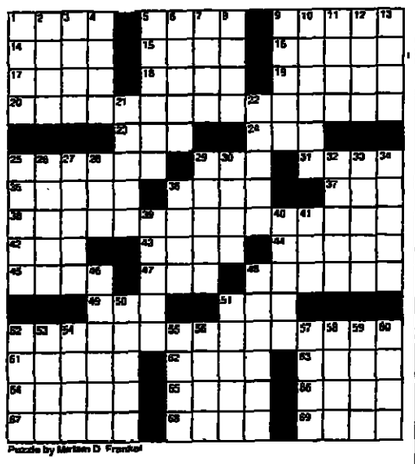
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Red ink amount
5 Give as an example
9 Make ashamed
14 Inter —
15 Alack's partner
16 Jouster's weapon
17 Fraternity letter
18 Light, happy tune
19 Flowery perfume
20 Choice at a singles bar
23 Bloodshot
24 Actress Thurman
25 Lost vitality
28 With 12-Down, a hospital procedure
31 Sobriquet
35 Hollywood's Flynn
36 Parade feature
37 Trendy
38 Choice at a casino
42 Church denom.
43 Kind of bag
44 "— la vista!"
45 "The Lion King" lion
47 "Three — Match"
48 "... and soft the — blows" Thomas Gray
49 K-O connector
51 Barely fit
52 Choice at a faculty department
61 Deux's follower
62 Popular food chain, informally
63 Just
64 Useful quality
65 Glib comment
66 Abscond
67 Imprudent
68 Word with pigeon or open
69 Salinger dedicatee

DOWN

1 Having no get-up-and-go
2 Sock in the fridge
3 In — (as originally positioned)
4 Coal-rich area in Europe
5 Telephoned
6 Trojan War epic
7 Fine-grained mineral
8 First Family of Ferrara
9 Modern car feature
10 Robin's mentor
11 One opposed
12 See 28-Across
13 Roll call word
21 Competitor of Pert
22 Surpass in performance
25 Four-door, maybe
26 Fragrance
27 Thin porridge
28 Tar
29 Magna — —
30 Shakespeare's Hathaway
32 Some . . . Pennsylvania Dutch
33 Python
34 Mystery writer's award
35 Blessing
39 Some jackets
40 Unifying idea
41 Start for hazard
46 Axis foes
48 Moved speedily
50 Having light fog
51 Remote-controlled plane
52 Span. coins
53 Heavenly bear
54 Office chief
55 Sword part
56 Glenn's state
57 Thorny flower
58 Prepares the printing press
59 Svelte
60 Public relations overkill



Puzzle by Merlden D. Frankel

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 16

J	A	B	S		A	T	L	A	S		W	E	B	B
O	S	L	O		P	O	O	C	H		E	L	I	A
H	E	A	D	F	O	R	T	H	E	H	I	L	L	S
N	A	B		I	L	E	S			O	R	A	L	S
		E	E	L			T	H	U	D				
	R	U	N	F	O	R	T	H	E	R	O	S	E	S
S	O	L	O	S		E	A	R	N	S		T	A	E
O	U	T	S		C	A	M	U	S		M	A	R	X
I	S	R		C	A	S	E	S		B	U	R	L	Y
R	E	A	C	H	F	O	R	T	H	E	S	K	Y	
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A	U	R	A	L			O	A	S	T		F	L	U
S	T	A	N	D	F	O	R	T	H	E	F	L	A	G
P	A	R	K		C	R	E	M	E		R	A	I	L
S	H	A	Y		C	O	O	E	D		L	N	D	Y

A:
SEIKO KINETIC
Someday all watches will be made this way.
Q: Quartz accuracy powered by you?

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

VESELIN Topalov came up as a brilliant tactician and got into the inner circle of possible challengers for the world championship with many glittering games. But having arrived at such a high status as one of the top 10 players, the 21-year-old Bulgarian grandmaster seems clearly to be aiming for something besides tournament first prizes and brilliancy prizes. Without tarnishing his bright, adventurous approach, he is honing his positional skills.

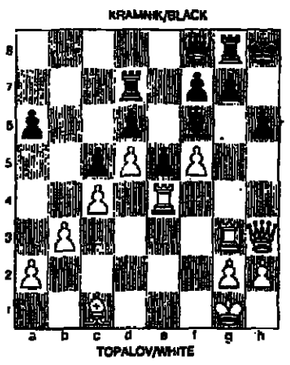
He is no longer exclusively a purveyor of thunder and lighting. When the occasion does not call for a sudden surprising strike, he is content to work patiently with minimal advantages in space and mobility until he slowly reaches a climax. It is judgment that influences his play now as well as calculation.

Topalov beat Vladimir Kramnik at the sixth round of the elite double-round Novgorod International Tournament.

The attack against the Sicilian Defense with 6 Bc4 was brought into prominence by Bobby Fischer in the 1960s. It offers such alternatives as 6...e6 7 Bb3 Be7 8 Be3 O-O 9 O-O a6 10 f4 and 6...e6 7 Be3 Be7 8 Qe2 O-O 9 O-O-O a6 10 Bb3 Qc7 11 Rhg1 Nd7 12 g4.

The point of 6...Qb6 is to force a displacement of the d4 knight and thus diminish White's attacking chances. In Belgrade last year, against the same opponent, Topalov played 7 Ndb5 and after 7...a6 8 Be3 Qa5 9 Nd4 Ne5 10 Bd3 Neg4!? 11 Bc1 g6 12 Nb3 Qb6 13 Qc2 Bg7 14 f4 Nh5!?, Kramnik got some surrealistic counterplay that worked. So this time Topalov switched to 7 Nc6!?, which, Bobby Fischer said somewhat ambiguously in 1969, "only helps Black strengthen his center, but after 8 O-O White has promising tactical chances."

Instead of 8...e6, there is 8...g6 9 Bd3 Bg7 10 Na4 Qc7 11 f4 O-O 12 c4 with a slight advantage in space for White, yet the black king may be better defended than with the alternative Kramnik selected.



Position after 33 . . . Qf8

Kramnik feared that 10 e5 would fragment his pawns and thus retreated with 9...Nd7.

After 18 c4, Topalov had a Maroczy bind, which prevented a counterattack by ...d5. On moves 19 through 30, Topalov quietly strengthened his mobilization and set a mating attack in motion. After 30 Nd5, Kramnik could not play 30...Nd5? because of 31 Qh7! Kh7 32 Rh3 Bh4 33 Rh4 mate.

The exchange with 31...Nd5 32 ed covered up the positionally weak backward d6 pawn, yet it was too late for Kramnik to defend his king. After 32...Bf6 33 Re4 Qf8, Topalov ended all resistance with the crushing 34 Reg4! Seeing that 34...Rd8 35 Bh6! gh 36 Rg8 Qg8 37 Qh6 Qh7 38 Qf6 forces mate, Kramnik gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Topalov	Black Kramnik	White Topalov	Black Kramnik
1 e4	c5	18 c4	Rd8
2 Nf3	Nc6	19 Rfd1	Rfe8
3 d4	cd	20 Qf2	Qc7
4 Nd4	Nf6	21 Qg3	Nf5
5 Nc3	d6	22 Nc3	a6
6 Bc4	Qb6	23 Qh3	Qc6
7 Nc6	bc	24 Rg3	Kh8
8 0-0	e6	25 Re1	Qc8
9 Qe2	Nd7	26 Ree3	Rg8
10 b3	Be7	27 Nd1	Rd7
11 Bb2	0-0	28 f5	e5
12 Na4	Qc7	29 Nc3	Rdd8
13 f4	Bb7	30 Nd5	b5
14 Rad1	Rae8	31 Be1	Nd5
15 Rd3	c5	32 ed	Bf8
16 Bb5	Bc6	33 Re4	Qf8
17 Bc6	Qc6	34 Reg4	Resigns

INTERNATIONAL

Kurd Refugees Enter Turkey En Route to A U.S. Airlift

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAKHO, Iraq — As many as 2,100 Kurds who fear reprisals for their work with U.S. aid groups in northern Iraq have fled to Turkey for airlift to the U.S. Pacific island of Guam, Turkey's Anatolia News Agency said Monday.

Francis Ricciardone, the U.S. Embassy's chief of mission in Turkey, told reporters in the southeastern Turkish city of Diyarbakir that the first Iraqi Kurds would be evacuated Monday.

He said they would stay on the island for two to three months before being taken to the United States. Many want sanctuary in the United States, he added.

Guam, a U.S. possession in the Western Pacific, has American military facilities where Kurds who opposed President Saddam Hussein while working for American agencies in northern Iraq can be debriefed in safety.

They fled northern Iraq after a Kurdish group made an alliance with Mr. Saddam and took control of the area after routing a rival group. The United States staged missile strikes in retaliation against Baghdad's incursion.

On Sunday, the first refugees began crossing the bridge separating northern Iraq and Turkey en route to a nearby refugee camp. After entering Turkey, the refugees were met by the Turkish Red Crescent and members of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

They also were questioned by Turkish and U.S. authorities in tents set up on a soccer field in an area guarded by soldiers in armored personnel carriers.

The Turkish government reportedly agreed to cooperate in the operation on condition that the refugees leave Turkey as quickly as possible. Turkey is not willing to accept refugees from the latest northern Iraqi crisis as it did in 1991, when more than 1 million Iraqi Kurds crossed the border.

The United States reportedly also asked Germany and Britain to accept the refugees on a temporary basis, but they declined.

Mr. Ricciardone described the scene at the border as one of "people who were very worried about their future" but who are "coming into freedom."

He added, "We saw a wonderful story beginning."

About 300 of the evacuees worked for the Operation Provide Comfort mission and U.S. relief agencies in the northern Iraqi town of Zakho, he said. The others are their relatives.

At the holding area near Silopi, the evacuees reportedly expressed weariness and uncertainty about the future. The Silopi camp also became the temporary home to some of the Iraqis who fled the north in 1991 after Mr. Saddam ordered his troops to crush a Kurdish uprising after the Gulf War. *(AP, WP)*

Laurent Rebours/The Associated Press

U.S. tank crew members filling sandbags Monday for a bunker in the Kuwaiti desert near the Iraq border.

IRAQ: *Perry Warns Saddam Against Making Threats to Pilots*

Continued from Page 1

posed to" American, British and French pilots in the region by Iraqi air defenses. "All the ministers are sending a warning to Baghdad that we retain the absolute right of self-defense," he said.

"We all agreed," Mr. Perry said, that "the threats to our operations" posed by Iraq's surface-to-air missiles and mobile anti-aircraft installations "are completely unacceptable" and "we demand that they change."

Asked why Mr. Millon had not joined them at the press conference, Mr. Portillo said the French defense minister wanted to "return to Paris as fast as he could" to brief the French president and that he would be "making his own statement" in response to Iraq's defensive measures in the flight-exclusion zones.

"It is essential to avoid an escalation," Mr. Millon told Mr. Perry and Mr. Portillo during their talks, the Defense Ministry in Paris said in a statement late Monday.

"France has very firmly delivered the same message to Baghdad," it added.

Asked about the lack of support for U.S. measures, Mr. Perry called his visits to nations in the Gulf region, and to Turkey, "successful and productive, reaffirming our basic concern that Saddam Hussein is threatening the stability of the region and posing a threat to his neighbors."

■ Kuwait Clears Troops

After first registering its annoyance, Kuwait agreed Monday to let the United States send in 3,000 more troops to keep up the military pressure on Iraq, even as the confrontation with Mr. Saddam showed signs of easing, The New York Times reported from Washington.

Kuwait agreed to the deployment of a training force from Fort Hood, Texas, only after pointedly withholding its permission during Mr. Perry's visit to Kuwait on Sunday as part of the administration's efforts to rally support against Mr. Saddam.

While the Clinton administration has made its distrust of Mr. Saddam clear, a senior U.S. official said Monday there was evidence that Iraq's air defense forces were in fact moving away from confrontational postures.

"They're clearly moving away from a confrontation," the official said. "The question is whether Saddam Hussein does enough."

Officials acknowledged that the U.S. administration badly misstepped when the Pentagon announced Friday that it was sending 5,000 troops to Kuwait — before telling the Kuwaitis it planned to do so. That led to an embarrassing delay for the United States, even as Mr. Perry toured the region.

Ethnic Nationalists Take Leads in Bosnia

Izetbegovic Holds Slim Edge Over Serb In Race to Head New 3-Man Presidency

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The first tentative results of the Bosnian elections indicated Monday that the leading Muslim and Serbian candidates for a new three-person presidency were easily defeating opposition parties in the country's first postwar elections.

President Alija Izetbegovic took an early lead ahead of his main rival, former Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic, who mounted the most serious challenge for the Muslim presidential seat.

The three-person presidency will consist of a Serb, a Croat and a Muslim. The candidate with the largest vote count will serve the first term as the chairman in a rotating presidency.

The first figures released by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which administered the elections, showed President Izetbegovic, leader of the nationalist Muslim party, with 75 percent of the vote and Mr. Silajdzic with 16 percent.

The numbers of ballots counted so far accounted for only 10 percent of the total predicted vote. International organizers cautioned that the sample was too small to provide a clear indication of how the vote would turn out. Preliminary results are expected on Tuesday, not Monday as thought.

"It is now clear that the presidency count will not be established until tomorrow," Robert Frowick, head of the Organization for Security and Cooperation mission's in Bosnia, said Monday.

Mr. Izetbegovic's party warned voters in the last few days that if they gave their vote to Mr. Izetbegovic's rivals he could lose the majority he needs to serve as Bosnia's next president.

While Mr. Izetbegovic appeared certain of winning the Muslim seat, the main Bosnian Serb candidate, Momcilo Krajisnik, was only 3,000 votes behind, leaving him in position to take the chairmanship.

With a few more than 20 municipalities reporting, preliminary results showed Mr. Izetbegovic with 92,928 votes, Mr. Krajisnik with 89,701 and the main Croatian candidate, Kresimir Zubek with 40,344. All were well ahead of their respective ethnic rivals.

The Bosnian Serb opposition leader backed by Belgrade, Milan Ivanic, the head of the Democratic Patriotic bloc, was trailing with 15 percent of the vote.

Mr. Frowick told reporters that results were coming in at a slower pace than expected.

Mr. Frowick of the Organization for Security and Cooperation praised the fairness of the vote, an opinion echoed in a report by Ed van Thijn, chief observer with the Coordinator for International Monitoring.

Despite protests by Mr. Izetbegovic's governing party that the vote in Serbian-held Bosnia was not free and fair, and threats by Mr. Izetbegovic to contest the results, Mr. Frowick left little doubt this evening that his organization would certify the election results as valid.

Mr. van Thijn said that almost 1,000 observers had covered 65 percent of 4,440 polling stations in 87 of 109 districts. He called the vote "technically well prepared and carried out successfully under difficult circumstances."

But monitors for the International Crisis Group said most Muslim and Croatian refugees who wanted to vote in Serbian territory did not do so because polling stations were deliberately placed well away from their old neighborhoods and because they feared for their safety.

"Against this background of adverse conditions, electoral engineering and disenfranchisement, these elections cannot be described as free, fair or democratic," the group said.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation admitted that only 14,700 of a possible 150,000 refugees crossed into opposing ethnic enclaves to cast votes, a figure Mr. van Thijn called "very, very disappointing and unacceptable."

TRIAL: *In Sequel Without Television, New Players and New Rules Could Be the Big Dangers to O.J. Simpson*

Continued from Page 1

from discussing the case in public.

Saying that he does not want a repeat of the courtroom posturing by opposing lawyers that "detracted from the integrity of the trial process" last time, when Judge Lance A. Ito presided, Judge Fujisaki banned cameras, microphones and photographers from the courtroom and imposed a blackout on radio and television coverage.

The jury in this trial will not be sequestered, and Judge Fujisaki wants to ensure that the panel is exposed to a minimum of news about the case.

The playing field this time will not be to Mr. Simpson's advantage. For one thing, only 9 of the 12 jurors will be needed to determine that Mr. Simpson is responsible for the deaths and therefore should pay the victims' families huge sums that could bankrupt him. In the criminal trial, all 12 jurors had to agree.

Despite his mounting legal bills, Mr. Simpson remains a millionaire, although records of his exact worth are under court seal.

The civil trial is three lawsuits consolidated into one, with Mr. Simpson being sued by the estate of Nicole Simpson, by Mr. Goldman's father, Fred, and by his mother, Sharon Rufo. Each is claiming unspecified damages.

Unlike criminal trials, there will be no presumption of innocence, although the jurors are certain to know that Mr. Simpson was acquitted last Oct. 3 of murdering his former wife and Mr. Goldman.

Moreover, the burden of proof required to find Mr. Simpson liable for wrongful death will be far less than it was in the murder trial.

While criminal trials require a jury to determine guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt," the standard in this case will be only a "preponderance of evidence." This means that if 9 of 12 jurors agree it is "more probable than not" that Mr. Simpson caused the deaths, then he must be held liable.

"Unfortunately for Simpson, this time 'he probably did it' is going to be good enough," said Laurie Levenson, a Loyola Law School professor.

While much of the physical evidence will be the same — blood samples and DNA tests, hairs and fibers and bloody gloves — the plaintiffs' lawyers are expected to try to introduce other evidence ruled inadmissible during the criminal trial to bolster their theory that Mr. Simpson was a ticking time bomb of jealous rage over his former wife's relationships.

The victims' families believe the killings were an inevitable end to a long history of spousal abuse by Mr. Simpson.

Among the new pieces of evidence they will try to introduce will be handwritten notes that Nicole Simpson kept in her bank safe deposit box describing how she was beaten by her former husband and predicting her own murder at his hands.

Also, the plaintiffs' lawyers are expected to call as witnesses friends of Nicole who will testify that she told them Mr. Simpson threatened to kill her if she continued to see other men.

Such hearsay evidence was not allowed in the criminal trial.

The biggest danger to Mr. Simpson in this trial could be jurors who want to rectify what they see as a miscarriage of justice in the criminal trial, some legal experts said.

There is such a widespread belief among whites that Mr. Simpson got away with murder that careful jury selection will be even more crucial to the defense than it is normally, legal analysts said. The Los Angeles County judicial district that includes Santa Monica has a much higher proportion of whites.

Another difference in the civil trial will be a lineup of witnesses who made no appearance in the criminal trial. They include Al Cowlings, who drove Mr. Simpson on a slow-speed freeway police chase the day of his arrest, and Mr. Simpson's lawyer friend, Robert Kardashian, who was videotaped removing a folding suit-bag from Mr. Simpson's property after the former football star returned from Chicago the day after the murders. Prosecutors suggested during the criminal trial that the bag may have contained bloody clothing or even the murder weapon, which was never found.

But the biggest witness of all will be Mr. Simpson himself. Except for a few remarks made out of the presence of the jury, he elected not to speak in his own defense at the criminal trial. He is certain to be called to the stand and will have to testify.

"It will be the defining moment of this trial," said Peter Arenella, a UCLA law professor. "It changes the whole dynamic. The real wild card in this case will be how the jury responds to his testimony."

If four days of deposition testimony are any measure, Mr. Simpson will be grilled on such subjects as why a severely arthritic man racing to pack his bags and dress for a business flight to Chicago would be chipping golf balls in the dark on his lawn at the very moment his former wife and her friend were being murdered — as he has claimed — and how he happened to cut himself on the left hand within the same hour that the killer — according to the police — left a trail of blood drops at the murder scene with the same DNA characteristics.

The lineup of lawyers is also vastly different in background and personality from those in the criminal trial.

Mr. Simpson's lead defense attorney is Robert Baker, a Santa Monica civil lawyer who was named trial lawyer of the year by the Board of Trial Advocates for his "high reputation of ethics and fair play."

The lead attorney for Fred Goldman — and principal interrogator for all the plaintiffs during pretrial depositions — is Daniel Petrocelli, 43, a corporate lawyer who heads one of the city's most respected law firms but is relatively inexperienced in jury trials.

Pro-Syria Slate Nearly Sweeps Lebanon Races

Agence France-Presse

BEIRUT — Pro-Syrian candidates almost made a clean sweep of Lebanon's last round of parliamentary elections in the eastern Bekaa, according to unofficial results Monday.

The parliamentary bloc of the Iranian-backed Shiite Moslem fundamentalist group Hezbollah, meanwhile, lost three seats overall in the five rounds of region-by-region polling.

The Interior Ministry said voter turnout reached 52 percent in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa on Sunday. Turnout in all five rounds averaged 44 percent, an increase from 30 percent in the 1992 races, which were boycotted by Christian parties.

Twenty-two of the 23 candidates on a Damascus-imposed joint list between Hezbollah and the pro-Syrian Amal, a secular Shiite group, won seats in the Bekaa voting, the unofficial results showed.

The only noncoalition member to win Sunday at the polls, which completed Lebanon's 128-member unicameral Parliament, was Ismail Sukkariyeh, who is also a pro-Syrian figure.

All three Hezbollah members on the list won, along with two supporters. That brought the group's total to 9 in the elections since Aug. 18. In the 1992 election, the bloc had 12 seats, including nonmembers close to the party.

BOMBING: *Pentagon Ignored Threats*

Continued from Page 1

it. In fact, the report said, the bomb was closer to one-sixth that size, or about 3,000 pounds.

"There is no way that bomb could have been 20,000 pounds," General Downing said at a news conference.

In the attack, terrorists parked a fuel trailer truck just outside the narrow security perimeter of the residential complex, 85 feet (25 meters) away from one of the eight-story buildings, and detonated their bomb.

President Bill Clinton praised the report as "unvarnished, blunt, straightforward."

"We know we're living in a world in which terrorism is a bigger problem, in which Americans may be the target of terrorists, particularly Americans in uniform," he said as the report was being released at the Pentagon. "As we know more about what we can do to protect them, we intend to do everything we can. We're going to aggressively implement the Downing report."

■ Air Force General Is Criticized

The report also focused on what it said were lapses by an air force brigadier general, Terryl J. Schwalier, the commander of the 4404th Wing in Southwest Asia and the officer responsible for the security of the airmen in Dhahran, The Associated Press reported.

"Khobar Towers was identified to General Schwalier as one of the three highest priority 'soft targets' in the region," the report said.

But General Schwalier seemed not to have made terrorism a top priority, the report said, contending that he "never raised to his superiors force protection matters that were beyond his capability to correct."

"Nor did he raise the issue of expanding the perimeter or security outside of the fence with his Saudi counterparts," the report said.

An end-of-tour memo written by General Schwalier the day before the June 25 bombing does not even mention the terrorist threat as a focus of his tenure.

A Pentagon response to the Downing report contains this recommendation about General Schwalier: "Refer to the chain of command for action, as appropriate."

The Downing study largely agrees with the conclusions of a Senate intelligence committee inquiry released last week: that the U.S. military had intelligence warnings of terrorist acts directed against Khobar Towers.

"While intelligence did not provide the tactical details of date, time, place and exact method of attack on Khobar Towers, a considerable body of information was available that indicated terrorists had the capability and intention to target U.S. interests in Saudi Arabia, and that Khobar Towers was a potential target," the Downing report concludes.

But Defense Secretary William Perry said that commanders lacked the "hard tactical warning of impending attack."

Enny Nuraheni/Reuters

POINTED GIFT — Prime Minister John Howard of Australia, left, receiving a Balinese dagger Monday from President Suharto of Indonesia in Jakarta.

ARREARS: *The Tax Man Does Retail*

Continued from Page 1

inspected piles of men's dress shirts, blouses from China and children's snowsuits, all priced under $5.

"Well, O.K., I waited seven minutes, but we have just forgotten about lines — we don't want to be reminded," she snapped.

The long lines and sometimes stripped shelves may be reminiscent of Communist-era shopping, but the concept is crime-age capitalism. The tax police set prices, relying on marketing consultants to estimate their value. The shop is owned and operated by a joint-stock company whose major shareholder is the Metallurgical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which leased the space to the store.

Arrears keeps a 20 percent commission on sales and turns the rest over to the city. "The tax inspectorate is a serious partner," said Vladimir Lipov, the store's general director. "At least I don't think they will cheat me."

He said the store had not yet turned a profit, but had been frantically busy ever since he opened for business. "The lines were horrible, and so was the crowding," he said. "The first week, one of our sales ladies fainted."

The tax police in Moscow had some previous experience in retail: when inspectors seize big-ticket items, say, 100,000 tons of gasoline fuel, they put them on the market through wholesalers. But they couldn't find sellers for lesser merchandise, and decided to open shop for themselves.

Colonel Pronin said he was not too worried about profitability. "Our main goal is to educate people, to get them to pay taxes," he said.

That is not necessarily what Mr. Lipov had in mind. "When everybody starts paying taxes," he said, "I'll go into another line of business."

ARREST: *Italian Prosecutors Jail Rail Chief*

Continued from Page 1

held in a jail cell overlooking railroad tracks in La Spezia, where the investigation is based.

Mr. Cardino said the investigation that led to the arrests began several months ago and concerned the finances of the railroad system, the Ferrovie dello Stato.

Federico Stella, an attorney for the railroad chief, confirmed Monday that Mr. Necci had been arrested, but said he had not been briefed by magistrates about the specifics of the case.

The Italian news agency ANSA, quoting judicial sources, said that the investigating magistrates were looking into the suspected embezzlement of funds from the railroad and its subsidiaries and that they were also checking into a Swiss bank account held by one of the businessmen who was arrested.

Mr. Cardino said Mr. Necci would probably be questioned for the first time Wednesday. In Italy, suspects can be arrested and held for several weeks without being formally charged.

Before taking over the railroad system six years ago, Mr. Necci resigned as president of the Enimont chemicals group — which brought together state and private sector companies in a merged business — because of a series of boardroom battles.

The unraveling of Enimont led to a string of corruption charges and to the suicide in 1993 of Raul Gardini, a controversial tycoon who ran the Ferruzzi-Montedison group.

Mr. Necci, however, emerged from the Enimont scandal with his reputation unscathed; he was one of the few senior veterans of the 1980s dealings between ENI and Montedison who was not indicted on corruption charges.

At the railroad group, Mr. Necci coordinated the change in statute that in 1992 transformed the state business into a joint stock company.

He orchestrated a range of spending cuts and work force reductions. He also helped to introduce the high-speed trains that now connect Milan, Rome and Naples.

DEATH NOTICE

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his wife
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and their children Eve and Pierre
his children and grandchildren
Mr and Mrs Robert CALLEBAUT
and their children and grandchildren
his cousins
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The civil ceremony will take place at the Brussels crematorium on Wednesday, 18 September at 12 noon.
Gathering will take place at the crematorium at 11:45 am (Avenue du Silence, Uccle-Calevoet)
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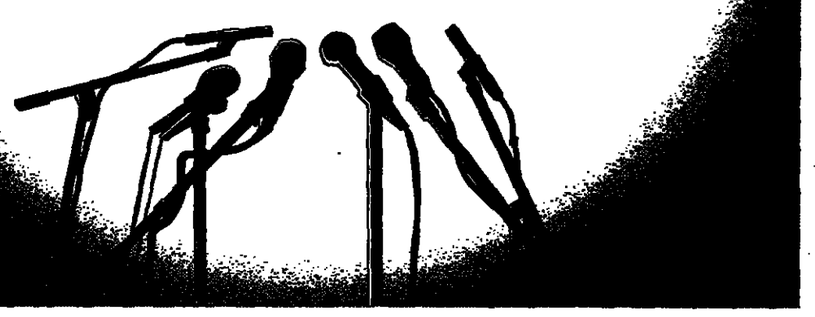

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Bertrand Rindoff and Olivier Borde/Angeli

Glitterati at the Biennale des Antiquaires (from left): Bernadette Chirac, wife of the French president; the designer Pierre Cardin with Monique Raimond (inset); Mouna Al-Ayoub, a patron of haute couture.

Bertrand Rindoff and Olivier Borde/Angeli

At Vendanges (clockwise from left): Mayor Jean Tiberi; actress Cyrielle Claire with Jean-Claude Cathalan; Princess Lorenza of Liechtenstein, designer Bernard Perris; Patrick Lavoix and Hermine de Clermont-Tonnerre.

Americans to the Rescue! Paris Refloats on Champagne

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The franc is floundering; the economy is sinking; beleaguered beef farmers are on the march. What can be done to keep France afloat?

POP! Here comes another bottle of Champagne.

A Marie Antoinette air pervaded the fashionable events that kicked off a new social season — at a time when the French are reportedly so depressed that even the Prozac of tax cuts has failed to lift the gloom.

Parisians click-clacked down Avenue Montaigne on Thursday as luxury stores held a Fete Vendanges, or wine harvest festival. At this upmarket street party, Dior set up a pyramid of Champagne glasses, Louis Vuitton offered fine wines and fancy canapes were laid out in tents decorated with grapes and vines.

An even more glamorous crowd dined at elegant tables that were scattered among the antique stands at the Biennale Internationale des Antiquaires.

Guests at the private showing held on Wednesday exclaimed over a vast diamond bow-belt that had once belonged to Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis; they gasped at an antique Roman foot and cooed over consoles, cherubs and chandeliers — although, of course, they were all much too poor to buy.

"Maybe just that mirror — it's so seductive," said French society decorator Jacques Grange, who sat at the top table opposite Bernadette Chirac, wife of the French president.

"Just a pair of Chinese pots," said Dior's outgoing designer Gianfranco Ferre.

"That little Picasso would do me fine," said Monique Raimond, who hosted a dinner with Pierre Cardin the following day at Maxim's for the American Friends of Blerancourt — who then spent the weekend doing a prestige tour of the chateaux and appartments of Parisian art collectors.

Faced with a crisis, the French did what they do best: they put on a show of the arts of living. The home market is flat as a fallen souffle? Then send for reinforcements from overseas. And that does not just mean potential clients. In the case of Avenue Montaigne, foreign designers have taken over.

WHILE French houses like Nina Ricci and Emanuel Ungaro had withdrawn from the event, Wolfgang Ley, president of the German company Escada, is in expansive mood. He said he is negotiating to open a further 700-square-meter, four-floor store on Avenue Montaigne — opposite the design temple of fellow German Jil Sander.

At the other end of the street, the Italian company of Dolce & Gabbana baptized its new red plush and marble boutique with Rapitala wine and a towering pile of grapes. The Italians Ferragamo, Genny and Krizia were also holding court, while the Japanese Junko Koshino was serving up sake in traditional wooden box-beakers.

The LVMH (Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton) group was high profile, with Paris Mayor Jean Tiberi keeping up his citizens' flagging spirits by cracking open the Champagne at Dior. For those really down and almost out, the men's department offered a resuscitating nip of cognac that designer Patrick Lavoix claimed was the color inspiration for his collection.

"It is true that the last year has been terrible for business in Paris," said Yves Carcelle, president of Louis Vuitton. "But this is a glossy street and we are celebrating."

Wealthy Americans were the target of the Biennale des Antiquaires even if there were other potential big spenders, like Mouna Al-Ayoub, the "savior" of Paris haute couture. She attended the gala dressed in a sheer black lace Chanel dress over a whisper of underwear from Fredericks of Hollywood, plus globular emerald earrings.

Those who crossed the pond for the occasion included Cecile Zhilka (already wearing the lustrous black pearls the Biennale's jewelers are promoting); socialite Audrey Gruss, sporting a Chinese coolie pin in baroque pearls and saying she was "looking for whimsical things"; and Deeda Blair from Washington, who claimed: "It's much too grand for me — but from time to time I do buy porcelain ..."

The salient point about current society events is that whereas a decade ago they might have been predicated on fashion, home is now where the heart is.

Significantly, a store drawing a crowd on Avenue Montaigne was Porthault, famous for its bed and table linen. It offered vine leaves appliqued on napkins along with examples of the embroidered coronet crest favored by the Duchess of Windsor.

The Americans attending the Biennale gala and its subsequent cocktail party included women who might previously have dragged their millionaire husbands to fashion stores.

Instead, they were lured to Paris for a grand tour that included lunch at the de Ganay's 17th-century chateau of Courances and at the de Ravenel's manor; drinks at the modern-art filled appartment of Sao Schlumberger; coffee at the Elysee Palace with Bernadette Chirac; and tea at the home of former first lady Claude Pompidou. The trip was rounded off with a farewell dinner Monday hosted by Ambassador Pamela Harriman.

"It's nice for us because each visitor gave us $5,000 for Blerancourt," said Eugenie Angles, president of the American Friends of Blerancourt — the museum founded by John Pierpont Morgan's daughter, Anne. Its art collection is one of the facets of the museum dedicated to Franco-American friendship.

In a speech to the visitors, Pierre Cardin said: "Maybe some people have forgotten how much France owes to the Americans, but I will never forget."

The French now owe a good deal to their banks and the tax man, and in their crisis of cash and confidence, they hope that at this "rentree" the Americans are going to come to their rescue.

SHOPWATCH

The Sweater Maker to the Stars

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Imagine a sweater that slips on like a T-shirt but has the thick, smooth consistency of double cream. Picture its sweet pea colors: bois de rose, rain-washed sky blue, almond green. Then you have some idea why fashionable women will be lining up in a Paris boutique Tuesday to part with 5,600 francs ($1,085) for a woolly.

Some of them may even buy two or three. For Lucien Pellat-Finet is a fashion phenomenon. His four-ply cashmere sweaters made in a traditional way in simple, modern designs, have caught the fashion moment. Earlier this month, he took $100,000 in six hours at a Washington boutique and in Los Angeles he drew Hollywood stars like Jamie Lee Curtis.

On Tuesday, he will stage an American-style "Trunk Show" in Paris in the Maria Luisa boutique on the Rue Cambon, where customers for the sweaters have included models from Kate Moss through Stella Tennant and Nicole Kidman shopping for Tom Cruise. Parisian women with a taste for modern luxury have already snapped up 100 sweaters in six months.

Snapped up? At those prices?

"I was frightened the first time — but I fell in love with the little sailor sweaters — and in one season with Lucien I sold more than in six years of stocking Italian knitwear," says Maria Luisa Poumaillou, whose store is a sleek, tightly edited take on fashion at the cutting edge from Jean Paul Gaultier through John Galliano and Givenchy.

Jean-Pierre Pavillard

Selling up a storm: Lucien Pellat-Finet with Maria Luisa Poumaillou.

For Pellat-Finet, who works from his airy appartment overlooking the Tuileries gardens, the impetus for the business he set up three years ago stemmed from his own lust for luxury. The former fashion stylist thought of upscale dressing as a private pleasure rather than as the showy status symbols and logos of the 1980s.

Dressed in a snowy V-necked cashmere sweater under a dark suit, he explains how he located in the rural mountains of France a factory that knitted Scottish cashmere on small-scale hand machines.

He made 15 sweaters — thick but gossamer-light — with a rolled hem like a T-shirt. First came the matelot stripes, later bolder football stripes but in subtle mixes like rust and mallard blue. For next season there are sugared-almond pastels worked with dove gray and production has now reached 800 sweaters a year with a target of 1,200.

Maria Luisa is also stocking the double-faced cashmere clothing that Pellat-Finet introduced for fall and already has a client list of le tout Paris.

"Elegant, casual, understated — that's my goal," he says. "For me, fashion is about buying a garment and integrating it into an existing wardrobe. I'm not interested in 'fashion' or clothes that draw attention to themselves."

Suzy Menkes

Martha Phillips, Last of a Kind

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was a fitting end to Martha Phillips' illustrious fashion life that she should have bowed out at the very moment that European designers, whose cause she was the first to champion, are taking Manhattan.

The 98-year-old doyenne of high fashion retailing died this month at her Palm Beach, Florida, home and her species is now extinct: a store owner whose clients and the designers she ferreted out viewed her as a friend.

The designers, by the way, were likely young lads like the unknown Italian Valentino and the debutant Oscar de la Renta. The clients became those achingly elegant icons: Brook Astor, Doris Duke and Gloria Vanderbilt.

Martha set a standard of sophistication from the time she first opened shop in the 1930s through the glory days of the 1980s when she ran four Martha stores with her daughter, Lynn Mamlis. "She was the most modern woman," Mamlis said. "She never thought about the past — only what we were going to find for the future."

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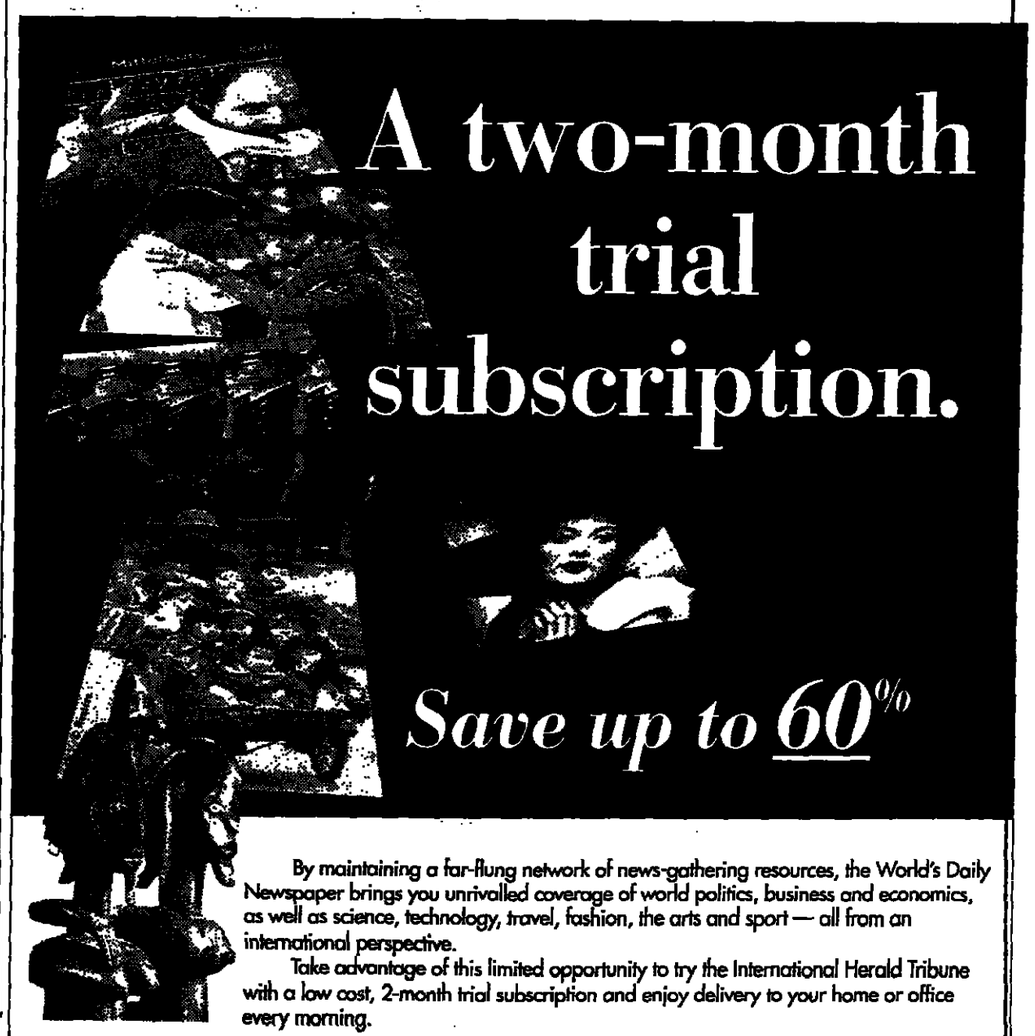

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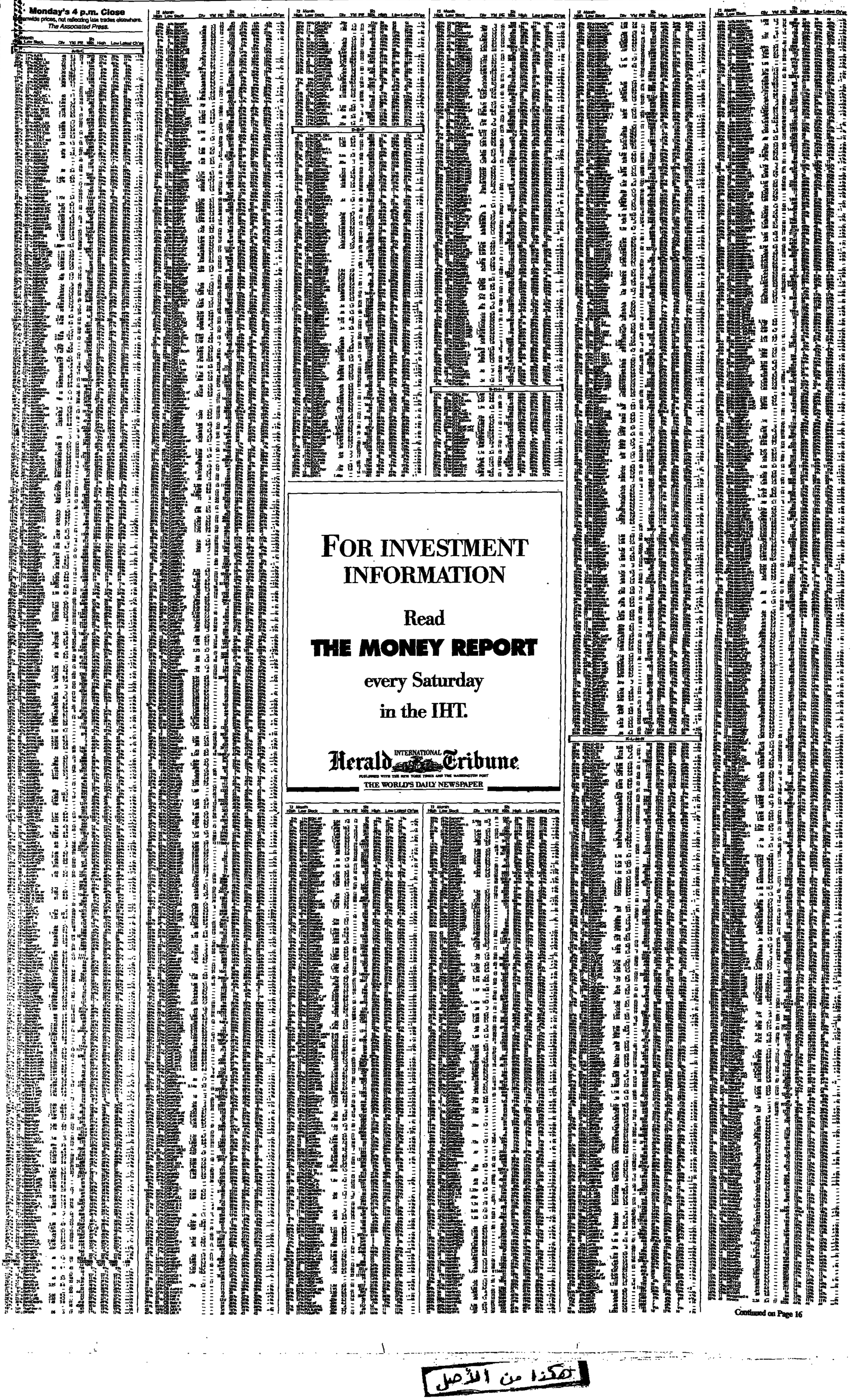

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Continued on Page 16

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Hipness Pays For Ad Agency

Company Taps Spending Of 'Loser' Generation X-ers

By Jennifer Steinhauer
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Steven Grasse, who at 31 sits precariously on the edge of the demographic group known as Generation X, rather likes the stereotypes that paint the group as a listless and cynical group of losers.

"Those stereotypes," said Mr. Grasse, who runs the advertising firm Gyro Worldwide in Philadelphia, "have made me a wealthy man."

Mr. Grasse has built a business out of marketing to a group of consumers that has eluded marketers for almost a decade.

None of the stereotypes fit the group easily. Sure, many are too young and underemployed to afford the cappuccino makers and Infiniti cars that lure their baby-boomer elders; yet they are too old and overemployed to buy the polyester clothes hawked to the youngsters behind them. Many others, however, are young careerists, devoted to work and socking away money after seeing parents or older siblings downsized out of jobs.

"This generation's spending power may be 80 percent of what baby boomers' was at those age levels, and their priorities are so much different," said Britt Beemer, chairman of America's Research Group, a market research firm in Charleston, South Carolina, speaking of the 48 million "baby busters" born in the United States between 1964 and 1977.

"If anyone thinks they have no buying power, they have no idea of this generation," Mr. Beemer said.

So the issue was never whether to market to them, but what and how to market to them.

Mr. Grasse said he had the answers to both questions: first, by creating an aura of "coolness" at his agency by decorating it like a college dormitory room; second, by knowing his audience. Generation X will buy cigarettes and alcohol, as well as clothes and music. Clients from those businesses pay the agency between $20,000 and $50,000 to sell their name to a twenty-something audience. Gyro's accounts include R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., a unit of RJR Nabisco Holdings, for its Red Kamel brand; Paddington Corp., which manufactures several spirits, and Reactor, a clothing company.

The theory behind the agency, founded six years ago by Mr. Grasse and his wife, Emma, is that people in their 20s understand how to sell beer, cigarettes, jeans and music to each other better than the standard-bearers on Madison Avenue. Although he is extremely secretive about his business, Mr. Grasse said Gyro had grown at about a 20 percent clip over the past few years.

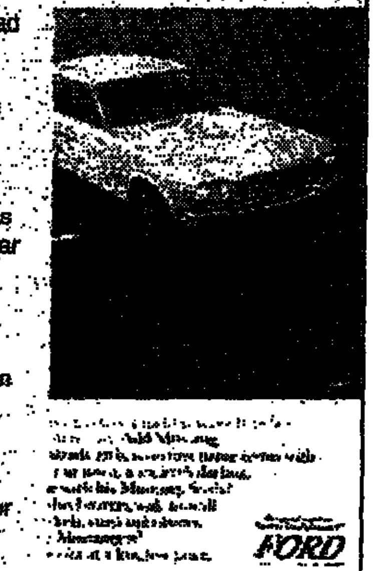
Traditional advertising sometimes does not work with people in their 20s. The founders of Gyro, one of several new

See GEN X, Page 17

An Advertising Evolution: From Groovy to Fresh

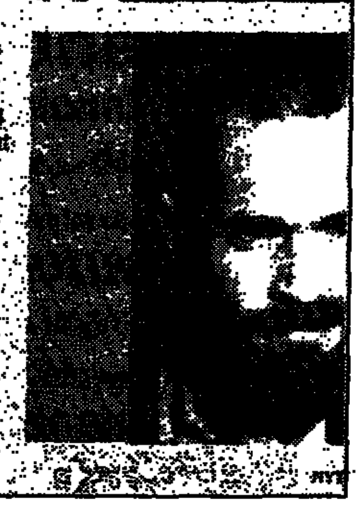
Here is a look at how advertisements aimed at young people have changed through the generations.

1965 A typical ad aimed at young people 30 years ago, said Gerry Donnelly, marketing communications mangager at Ford, was a simple picture of a car with readable, yet image-conscious, ad copy. Today's radioactive colors and funky typography seem to indicate otherwise, but Donnelly said Generation Xers are more serious about getting a good value for their money than their 60's counterparts.



1984 A single-gloved Michael Jackson put new face on the "Pepsi Generation" when this explosive spot appeared. Jackson represents the star power that Pepsi has harnessed in an effort to remain forever young in the eyes of a mass audience.

1995 Gyro Worldwide convinced the clothing maker Zipper Head, that an image of Charles Manson with the copy "Everyone has the occasional urge to go wild..." would sell clothing to Generation X. The resulting controversy cost the hipster company some clients, but helped it hook some bigger corporate accounts.



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Firm's Saga 'Like Watching Dallas' as Stock Skids

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Olivetti SpA's stock price plunged 10 percent Monday, reaching a new low, after prosecutors named its chief executive officer, Francesco Caio, in a criminal investigation of the computer and office-products company.

Prosecutors launched an inquiry late last week to determine whether Olivetti managers had falsified its first-half preliminary accounts, which showed a greater-than-expected loss of 440 billion lire ($288 million).

The share slide began after the company postponed the release of formal first-half results for four days, until Sept. 30, and canceled meetings with analysts and investors in Milan on Monday and in London on Tuesday.

"Watching Olivetti is like watching Dallas — every day there is a new, sorry episode," said Andrea Ferrari, head of equity trading at Ras Fin Sim.

Olivetti has lost 4.34 trillion lire since 1990 and collected more than $2 billion from investors in two capital increases since 1993. The stock has skidded 60 percent since its last capital increase at the end of last year.

Olivetti shares fell 56 lire to 516 at midday Monday, prompting a trading halt. The stock fell early, then extended its losses after Italian television reported that Mr. Caio was being investigated.

Mr. Caio, who took over management of the company after Chairman Carlo De Benedetti resigned two weeks ago, was added to the list of executives being investigated by judges Alberto Braghin and Lorenzo Fornace.

"The situation looks ugly," said Gian Luca Manca, an analyst at Robert Fleming Securities in London, which has a "sell" rating on Olivetti shares.

The shares briefly resumed trading in the afternoon and were halted two more times for falling more than 10 percent, the Italian Stock Exchange said. Exchange rules require suspension of shares that rise or fall 10 percent or more. A final attempt to trade was foiled near the end of the day by order imbalances, and 516 lire remained its final quote of the day.

"There is uncertainty there, and people are just dumping the stock," said David Roberts, a broker at Cimo Sim in Milan. "The fact that the authorities are going in there is not something people who own the stock want to see."

An Olivetti spokesman said the company had no information on the prosecutors' investigation or whether it included other executives such as Mr. De Benedetti. Judges in Ivrea, where Olivetti is based, interrogated the former chief operating officer, Renzo Francesconi, for nine hours last week. Mr. Francesconi quit unexpectedly two weeks ago, saying the computer company had understated its first-half losses.

The prosecutors' inquiry comes as the company is also being investigated by the stock market regulator, Consob. Last week, Consob officials questioned Mr. Caio and other Olivetti executives.

Mr. Caio met with Consob officials as part of the regulator's investigation into the company's results. Consob does not have authority to prosecute criminal cases. Mr. Caio's meetings with Consob followed a series of encounters with government officials, including the labor and industry ministers, and a Senate industry committee. He told the Senate committee that Olivetti was looking for a partner for its personal computer division and was "still a long way" from an "acceptable minimum break-even point" after more than five years of losses.

Titans Clash Over Internet's Direction

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Microsoft Corp. is making concessions to the popularity of the Internet, Bill Gates, the company's chairman, said Monday, but he said he did not expect widespread acceptance of low-cost stripped-down browsing devices as an alternative to personal computers.

Mr. Gates was addressing a computer conference sponsored by International Data Corp. A year ago in the same forum, Lawrence Ellison, chairman of Oracle Corp., proposed that $500 Internet appliances would become more popular than full-featured personal computers.

After Mr. Gates spoke Monday, Mr. Ellison addressed the conference and reiterated his view that personal computers based on Microsoft's Windows operating systems would be eclipsed by low-cost "network computers," with most of the data-processing done on central computers. The owners of these server computers, which Mr. Ellison predicted would be telephone companies, could make money by charging for access to them or via advertising.

Patrick McGovern, chairman of International Data Group, the parent of International Data Corp., said Mr. Gates

The Net's urban landscape. Page 14.
• Lotus looks for respect. Page 15.

and Mr. Ellison had moved closer together in their opinions over the past year. He said Mr. Gates admitted there would be a diversity of devices used, including network computers and game machines. Mr. Ellison, he said, now thought the network units would have to have substantial memory and would not be able to download all the software they needed from networks.

Each company has a stake in its vision being correct. Oracle, a specialist in databases, is working on software that would be used for network computing, while Microsoft dominates the market for PC operating systems.

Microsoft sells many leading business programs, and these would be centrally available on servers under Oracle's model, rather than sold to individual users.

Although Mr. Gates said he thought the personal computer would remain the focus of the information industry, he admitted that certain aspects of the model proposed by Mr. Ellison were coming to pass.

Mr. Gates said Microsoft had been planning for computers to evolve into interactive televisions more than terminals connected to high-speed communications networks.

He said, however, that Microsoft had been able to use about 60 percent of its research in interactive television to improve the Internet capabilities of its operating systems.

But he said personal computers would remain a key element in Internet browsing, which would mean that the complex architecture of a PC, with a microprocessor and disk drive, would remain in demand.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

West Is Too Reliant on Oil From Gulf

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — If the world's oil-consuming nations could have chosen where they wanted to stash the planet's largest oil reserves, it's a sure bet they would not have picked the Gulf.

Over nearly a quarter-century, Middle Eastern oil supplies have regularly been threatened by turmoil and war, starting with the Arab-Israeli War of 1973 and continuing through the Iranian revolution, the Iran-Iraq "tanker war" and the Gulf War of the early 1990s.

The latest fighting in Iraq is yet another reminder of the region's congenital instability.

In the circumstances, you might think the rest of the world would have made a serious effort to wean itself away from Middle East oil — as it actually did with some success in the early 1980s.

On the contrary: Reliance on the Gulf is now creeping up again.

A report published last week by the Trilateral Commission, a private policy group with members in North America, Europe and Japan, predicted that by 2010 the world would buy nearly half its oil from the Gulf — the same level that helped set the stage for the oil shocks of the 1970s.

Common sense suggests that this must be grounds for concern. Yet the Trilateral Commission's call for action by the leading industrial countries to deal with the problem is likely to fall largely on deaf ears.

Some experts will, of course, quarrel with the commission's forecasts. Others, however, will say that even if the forecasts are right, such dependency does not matter as much as it did in the 1970s, that the world has changed.

Oil is now not only plentiful but cheap — U.S. gasoline prices in inflation-adjusted terms are at their lowest since the 1950s — and the latest tension over Iraq has caused only modest price increases.

Internal dissension has sapped the power of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, as has the surge in non-OPEC production.

There are now about 80 oil-producing countries, 57 of which supply the United States. Many oil-producing countries also have become owners and operators of gasoline stations and refineries in the consuming countries, giving them, too, a big stake in stable supplies.

By 2010, nearly half of all sales are likely to come from the Mideast — the level that set the stage for the '70s oil shocks.

The major consuming nations, for their part, are much better prepared to cope with a crisis through the release of stockpiles and oil-sharing schemes orchestrated by the International Energy Agency in Paris.

While upheavals in the Middle East may cause short-term market disruptions, they are less likely to lead to a serious cutoff of supplies.

The market will deal with emergencies by temporarily pushing up prices — which will then fall again, as they did after the Gulf War.

All of this means there is not much incentive for political leaders to make energy security a high priority.

But the outlook remains potentially precarious, given that oil will be vital to economic growth for the foreseeable future and demand for it will rise as more countries industrialize.

There are still some obvious things the leading industrial countries can do. They must keep urging Russia to create the right conditions for foreign investment in the country's huge but ramshackle energy sector, one of the keys to future world supplies.

Washington and its allies should try much harder to end their quarrel over U.S. sanctions against oil companies investing in Iran and work out a common approach. The sanctions are not only a political mistake; they make bad energy policy.

Meanwhile, it is time to start demonizing nuclear power, which can emerge as the cleanest and most efficient energy source of the 21st century, provided the problem of radioactive waste can be solved.

If that means less dependency on Gulf oil, it will also undercut the trouble-making potential of rogue states in the region like Iraq.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 16

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.691	2.6365	1.1208	0.329	0.111*	—	5.4445*	1.3646	1.5348*	1.2343	1.3295*
Brussels	31.1625	48.42	20.5825	6.037	2.0388*	18.3675	—	25.1475	0.2898	22.75	24.58*
Frankfurt	1.5128	2.3479	—	0.2935	0.099*	0.8924	4.8578*	1.2169	1.369*	1.104	1.1872*
London (a)	1.5567	—	2.3519	0.8829	2,374.05	2.6366	48.3975	1.9295	171.39	2.1332	198.2069
Madrid	127.902	197.845	84.31	24.743	8.347*	75.231	4.0965	102.568	115.497*	93.074	—
Milan	1,526.60	2,372.10	1,010.85	296.08	—	902.08	49.077	1,229.85	13.811	1,115.40	11.989
New York (b)	—	1.5572a	1.5108	5.139	1,525.00	1.4973	31.11	1.241	110.195	1.3786	127.385
Paris	5.153	7.996	3.4074	—	0.3374*	3.0405	0.1656	4.1453	4.6642*	3.7616	4.043*
Tokyo					Closed						
Toronto	1.3705	2.1352	0.907	0.2667	0.0899*	0.8094	0.4407*	1.1046	1.244*	—	1.076*
Zurich	1.2395	1.9382	0.8214	0.2412	0.0814*	0.7309	3.9881*	—	1.1236*	0.9045	0.9743*
1 ECU	1.2635	0.8143	1.9108	6.5109	1,929.94	2.1414	39.3271	1.5787	139.594	1.7309	161.848
1 SDR	1.4407	0.9306	2.184	7.4397	2,205.38	2.4467	44.8073	1.7949	N.Q.	1.979	184.01

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	240.84	Mex. peso	7.508	S. Afr. rand	4.4825
Australian $	1.2669	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4401	S. Kor. won	828.70
Austrian sch.	10.625	Hung. forint	157.29	Norw. krone	6.4775	Swed. krona	6.6301
Brazil real	1.017	Indian rupee	35.75	Phil. peso	26.23	Taiwan $	27.50
Chinese yuan	8.335	Indo. rupiah	2323.5	Polish zloty	2.79	Thai baht	25.40
Czech koruna	26.53	Irish £	0.6231	Port. escudo	154.45	Turkish lira	89008.
Danish krone	5.8226	Israeli shek.	3.1708	Russ ruble	5379.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3945	Kuw dinar	0.2995	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	476.50
Fin. markka	4.5551	Malay. ring.	2.4972	Sing. $	1.4104		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5501	1.5497	1.5497	Japanese yen	109.98	109.50	109.03
Canadian dollar	1.3683	1.3664	1.3646	Swiss franc	1.2396	1.2350	1.2324
Deutsche mark	1.5092	1.5060	1.5029				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 16

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5¼ - 5⅜	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1¼ - 1⅜	5¾ - 5⅞	3½ - 3⅝	7/16 - ½	4⅛ - 4¼
3-month	5⅜ - 5½	3 - 3⅛	1 15/16 - 2	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 9/16 - 3¾	7/16 - ½	4⅛ - 4¼
6-month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	2 - 2⅛	5 15/16 - 5 15/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	½ - 9/16	4⅛ - 4¼
1-year	5⅞ - 6	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2⅛ - 2¼	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3¾ - 3 15/16	⅝ - ¾	4¼ - 4⅜

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	5¼	5¼
3-month CDs	4.88	4.88
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.06	5.07
1-year Treasury bill	5.43	5.43
2-year Treasury bill	6.11	6.10
5-year Treasury note	6.48	6.47
7-year Treasury note	6.58	6.58
10-year Treasury note	6.72	6.73
30-year Treasury bond	6.95	6.95
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.85	4.85
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	Closed	0.40
1-month interbank	–	0.48
3-month interbank	–	0.51
6-month interbank	–	0.55
10-year Govt bond	–	2.95
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.05	3.07
1-month interbank	3.15	3.15
3-month interbank	3.15	3.15
6-month interbank	3.18	3.18
10-year Bund	6.17	6.19
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5¾	5 13/16
1-month interbank	5¾	5¾
3-month interbank	5¾	5¾
6-month interbank	5 13/16	5 13/16
10-year Gilt	7.72	7.74
France		
Intervention rate	3.35	3.35
Call money	3½	3½
1-month interbank	3 7/16	3½
3-month interbank	3 9/16	3⅝
6-month interbank	3¾	3 11/16
10-year OAT	6.22	6.26

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	382.75	382.75	— 0.05
London	382.65	382.80	+ 0.70
New York	385.70	386.30	+ 0.70

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

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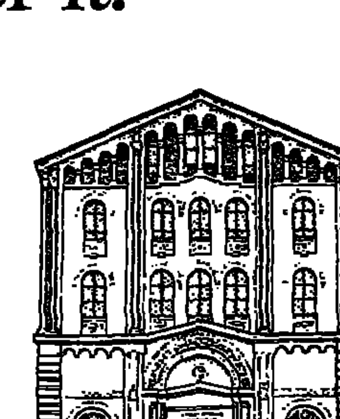
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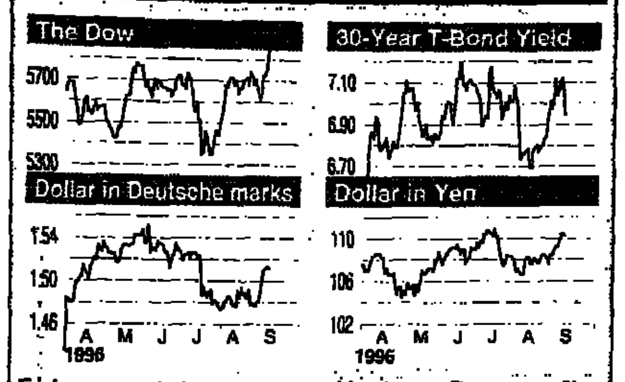

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5889.20	5838.52	+0.87
NYSE	S&P 500	683.98	680.54	+0.51
NYSE	S&P 100	660.27	656.90	+0.51
NYSE	Composite	365.42	363.70	+0.47
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1195.05	1187.57	+0.63
AMEX	Market Value	570.94	570.26	+0.12
Toronto	TSE Index	5265.86	5243.27	+0.43
São Paulo	Bovespa	65327.80	64723.90	+0.93
Mexico City	Bolsa	Closed	3311.61	-
Buenos Aires	Merval	647.21	540.67	+1.21
Santiago	IPSA General	5391.18	5378.96	+0.23
Caracas	Capital General	4804.12	4779.34	+0.52

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

The Net: Building Block of a New Urban Network

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For years, experts have warned that computer technology could bring the demise of old bricks-and-mortar cities.

In "The Third Wave" in 1980, the futurist Alvin Toffler envisioned that computers and telecommunications would liberate legions of workers from the traffic and hassle of urban areas. Employees could work from homes that would be transformed into far-flung "electronic cottages."

Recently, the rise of the Internet has added weight to the theory of technology-led urban decline. The global computer network, after all, is seen as a powerful tool that could decentralize work and living patterns.

But to date, in the United States, the impact of the Internet has been mainly to reinforce the economic and intellectual leadership of a handful of urban centers and nearby suburbs, according to an analysis by the Taub Urban Research Center at New York University.

The New York University study, released Monday, focused on the Internet as an engine of economic and regional development. The university researchers examined the location of computers directly connected to the Internet, or "host" computers. They worked from data supplied by two consulting firms, Matrix Information and Directory Services Inc. and Netwizards Internet Domain Surveys.

Titled "Leaders and Losers on the Internet," the study used the host count as a measure of where the infrastructure of the Internet is concentrated. The location of many host computers, typically more powerful machines, each with its own Internet name and address, is assumed to be an indication of where private and public investment in the Internet is greatest. The study did not attempt to measure the number of people using the Internet.

The central measurement in the study was a county-by-county analysis. The five regions with the most Internet host computers were the Silicon Valley in Northern California, the Boston-Cambridge area in Massachusetts, Los Angeles, Manhattan, and Fairfax County, Virginia.

In the rankings of the top 25 counties, the areas embracing several major American cities make the list, including San Diego, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco, Dallas and Washington.

But the study said: "Some of the nation's major cities, like Houston, Miami, Detroit and New Orleans, are not major participants in the Internet."

These cities have not yet nurtured a large number of Internet-related businesses in the way that New York has become a center for developers of World Wide Web sites, Los Angeles has become the capital of high-tech special effects for movies, or the Seattle area has benefited from new companies started in the shadow of Microsoft Corp.

"The location of Internet hosts," the study said, "suggests that there is a new pattern of leaders and losers in modern metropolitan growth."

The Internet is merely the latest wave of technology that affects cities unevenly, helping some and punishing others.

In the future, the study said, access to the Internet and the technical skills necessary to exploit computer technology may well be the keys to economic development.

"The future is going to belong to those cities and regions with the information-driven industries and people with the skills to thrive in those industries," said Mitchell Moss, director of the urban research center at New York University and co-author of the Internet analysis with Anthony Townsend, a research assistant.

The regions doing well in the high-tech development race, Mr. Moss said, were likely to extend their lead. Telecommunications deregulation will mean that new investment will increasingly go into the existing high-tech clusters, he said.

But David Gelernter, a computer science professor at Yale University, said: "The Internet today is about high-powered consumerism. Most people now use it for hanging out, shopping and browsing. Nobody's really making money on it yet. Culturally, the Internet is trivial.

"This may change, but I'm not sure that having a lot of Internet connections is any great economic or cultural advantage."

Very briefly:

• **Ohio Edison Co.** is to buy **Centerior Energy Corp.** for about $1.6 billion in a stock deal that brings together the dominant power companies in northern Ohio. The new holding company, **FirstEnergy Corp.**, would be America's 11th-largest investor-owned electric power company.

• **Crestar Financial Corp.** will buy **Citizens Bancorp** in a transaction valued at $774 million, creating the Washington area's biggest bank in terms of deposits. The acquisition of Citizens, based in Laurel, Maryland, would increase Crestar's assets by 23 percent, to $22.7 billion.

• **Energy Ventures Inc.** reached an agreement to sell its Mallard Drilling rig-contracting division to **Parker Drilling Co.** for $338 million in cash and preferred stock.

• **Nike Inc.**'s first-quarter earnings rose 24 percent on higher sales of shoes and clothing, and the company will split its stock 2-for-1. Net income for the quarter rose to $226.1 million, or $1.53 a share, from $182.1 million, or $1.25, a year earlier.

• **Raytheon Co.** was awarded a contract valued at as much as $1 billion to upgrade the United States' air traffic control system.

Bloomberg, AP, AFX

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Maximum Risk" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $5.8 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Maximum Risk	(Columbia)	$5.8 million
2. Fly Away Home	(Columbia)	$5 million
3. Bulletproof	(Universal)	$4 million
4. Tin Cup	(Warner Bros.)	$3.5 million
5. First Kid	(Walt Disney)	$3.3 million
6. The Rich Man's Wife	(Hollywood Pictures)	$3.2 million
7. A Time to Kill	(Warner Bros.)	$2.9 million
8. The Spitfire Grill	(Columbia)	$2.5 million
9. (tie) Independence Day	(Twentieth Century Fox)	$2.1 million
Jack	(Hollywood Pictures)	$2.1 million

Stocks Vault to High On Profit Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks pierced through to a record for a second consecutive session Monday as low inflation in a growing economy encouraged investors to focus on promising corporate profits next year.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 50.68 points to 5,889.20, topping the previous record high set Friday. Advancing issues outpaced decliners by a 7-to-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

"We're going to begin to see companies rolling on 1997 earnings," said Michael Jamison of Brandywine Asset Management in Wilmington, Delaware. With unemployment at a seven-year low and consumer confidence near highs for this decade, "people are starting to get optimistic."

U.S. bond prices and yields were flat amid expectations

U.S. STOCKS

that slow economic growth would deter the Federal Reserve Board from raising rates when policymakers meet next week. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond ended at 97 15/32, to yield 6.95 percent.

Computer companies led the charge on Wall Street. America Online climbed 2 to 29 after the provider of computerized on-line services moved trading of its shares to the New York Stock Exchange from the Nasdaq system. Other technology issues also rose. Netscape gained 4⅜ to 43⅜, and Applied Materials climbed 1¼ to 25¾.

Pepsi, the most active NYSE issue, fell 1⅜ to 28½ after two executives sold $12 million of stock.

Glenayre Technologies dropped 13¼ to 20 in reaction to the telecommunications equipment maker's announcement late Friday that it expected weak third-quarter income.

Ford fell ⅛ to 31⅞ amid lingering concern about continuing labor negotiations. Separately, the carmaker's chairman said he expected growth in the auto industry in 1997 to be similar to this year's. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Rate-Rise Doubts Pull Dollar Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against other major currencies Monday amid growing doubt about the prospect that the U.S. Federal Reserve will increase interest rates next week.

U.S. retail sales and consumer price reports Friday persuaded many traders that the Fed will refrain from raising rates when officials meet to debate interest-rate policy next Tuesday.

"The economic statistics of last week have led people to moderate their expectations of whether or how far the Fed will go in raising interest rates," said Dennis Pettit of Long Term Credit Bank of Japan. "That has taken the shine off the dollar a little bit."

The dollar fell to 1.5108 Deutsche marks at the close of trading from 1.5140 DM on Friday. After climbing to a two-month high of 110.610 yen, the dollar

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

also slid back to 110.195 yen from 110.475 yen Friday. Against other major currencies, the dollar was quoted at 1.2410 Swiss francs, down from 1.2438 francs, and at 5.1390 French francs, down from 5.1573. The pound rose to $1.5572 from $1.5555.

Profit-taking also put pressure on the dollar, as traders awaited publication Tuesday of August industrial production and capacity utilization figures and on Wednesday of U.S. trade figures for July. Meanwhile, the mark's downward trend helped other European currencies. An analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland, Peter von Maydell, said, "The market realizes that Germany, like Japan, will not need to tighten monetary policy in the near future."

The French franc benefited from the mark's weakness, as the mark fell to 3.4074 francs from 3.4145 francs Friday. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	407	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅜
ARC	233	2⅜	2 5/16	2 5/16	−1/16
ATT Fd	153	78⅝	77⅞	78¼	+⅝
Acadiana n	756	13¼	13	13⅛	—
AckCom	790	30½	30	30⅜	+⅜
Action	167	1⅝	1 11/16	1⅝	—
AdvMed	348	3⅛	3 1/16	3⅛	−1/16
AdvThr	108	35½	35½	35½	—
AirWat	293	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	−⅛
AHoggen	162	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
AlfouH	185	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
Alphain	5958	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
AlpinGr	10253	7 7/16	6	6⅝	+⅝
AllLivng n	613	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—
Amdhl	3013	9 11/16	9⅝	9⅝	+1/16
AExpl	218	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—
Am List	106	28½	28⅜	28⅜	−⅛
AmerPac	161	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—
AREInv	134	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	—
ASciE	435	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
Ampex n	2156	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅜
Andrea	867	14⅝	13	13⅝	+⅝
AngMtg	107	8½	8⅜	8½	+3/16
Audvox	96	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
AurorEl	182	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	—
Autotote	2438	1 5/16	1	1⅛	−3/16
Azco	532	1 9/16	1 7/16	1 9/16	+1/16
BAT Ind	532	13⅞	13 13/16	13⅞	—
Baker	399	5⅛	5	5⅛	+3/16
Boldw	1399	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
BanFd	113	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	—
BayMea	128	18⅝	18½	18⅝	−⅛
BemaGold	3189	7⅝	7 9/16	7 9/16	+1/16
BenchE	955	31	30⅞	30⅞	−⅛
BentPh wt	100	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	—
BethCp	119	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
BirkMf	186	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+⅛
BioR A s	194	28¾	27⅞	28⅝	+½
Biovail s	1309	32⅛	30⅝	31	−⅞
BFLIQ	160	12⅝	12	12⅝	+¼
BlairCp	206	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+⅜
BlondT n	287	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
BollTch n	108	3⅛	2 15/16	3	+1/16
Bowne	383	21⅜	21	21¼	—
CE Frnk g	247	2⅜	2 1/16	2⅜	+⅛
CFX Cp	111	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
CIM	139	7½	7⅜	7½	—

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
GlobSml	171	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
Globlink	222	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
GoVideo	254	1½	1 7/16	1½	—
GldStarR	238	17¼	16⅞	17	—
GldFld	310	5/16	¼	¼	—
GreyLine	457	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	—
GrifGom	784	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
HalEP	106	7 9/16	7 7/16	7⅜	—
HanoOr	894	7	6½	6⅝	+⅛
HanvDir	3894	1	⅞	1	−1/16
Han wtB	932	1/16	3/32	1/16	+1/32
Harken	3680	2 5/16	2 3/16	2⅜	—
Hasbro	3061	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	−½
HowAir	4566	3 15/16	3 11/16	3 11/16	−¼
Hearx n	2655	3⅛	3	3 1/16	−1/16
Helmstr	221	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	—
HiShearT	106	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
Hondo	187	16	15⅝	16	—
HoopH	250	14⅝	14	14½	+½
HovnEn	217	6	5⅞	6	+1/16
ICG Com	1239	24	22⅞	23	−½
IGI	104	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
Identix	1646	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
ImpCM n	316	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
ImpOil g	563	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	−½
InCPd	470	3⅛	3	3 1/16	+1/16
InterDig	2836	8½	7⅞	8	—
IntInline	163	1 9/16	1 7/16	1⅝	+3/16
Intrmagn	184	14⅝	14	14	−⅜
IRIS	109	7⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛
IonLaser	151	14¼	14	14	−¼
IvaxCp	4466	16⅜	15⅞	16	—
JTS Corp	1722	3⅜	3 3/16	3¼	—
JanBell	1084	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+1/16
KFX Inc	110	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅛
KV Ph A	104	11⅞	11⅝	11½	−¼
KatzM	138	11¾	11½	11½	−¼
Keane	970	43⅝	43⅛	43½	−½
KeyEng	206	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
Kirby	462	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	−⅜
KoogNA	221	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
KogrEq	306	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
LXRBiot	372	2 7/16	2⅜	2⅜	−1/16
LaBarg	429	5⅜	5	5⅜	+5/16
Landaur	162	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	−⅜
LazKap	209	17⅝	17¼	17½	−¼
LeathFac	130	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
LehMU	481	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	+1½
LehSTC wt	113	5¼	5	5⅜	+⅜
MAI Sys	128	8	7½	7⅝	+¼
MSR	144	1 1/16	15/16	1 1/16	—
Magellan	2292	18	18	18	+⅛
MagnPet	208	4⅝	4½	4 9/16	−1/16
MePS	2113	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
SogoCm s	363	21½	21⅛	21½	−⅛
SBYen wt96	120	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
Schelb	205	6 9/16	6¼	6⅜	—
Selfcare n	361	13¼	11⅝	13¼	+1⅝
SheldMd	223	4½	4⅛	4 7/16	−1/16
Shopco	102	1⅝	1 7/16	1⅝	+⅛
SoniTech	94	6⅜	6¼	6 5/16	−1/16
SilverFds	244	3 1/16	2 15/16	3	−⅛
ecSoligen	230	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛	−⅛
SportsClb	149	2 9/16	2½	2½	−⅛
SPDR	12130	68 29/32	68 11/16	68 27/32	+7/32
SP Mid	310	47 11/16	47 7/16	47 9/16	+5/32
StarrtCp	103	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
Sulcus	159	2 9/16	2½	2½	−1/16
SurelyC	168	4⅞	4⅝	4 11/16	—
TabPrd	111	7⅛	7⅛	7 3/16	−1/16
Technltrl	354	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	−⅛
TelDta	336	42⅝	42⅛	42½	+⅛
Tenera	306	1 5/16	1 3/16	1 5/16	—
TexBiotch	662	3⅜	3 3/16	3⅜	+3/16
TexMer	252	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	−⅛
Thermed	199	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	−½
ThCor s	597	34	33⅝	33⅞	+⅛
TmEco	110	22½	22⅜	22½	—
ThrFib un	3135	14⅜	14	14⅛	−½
ThmFib s	4355	13¼	12⅞	13	+⅛
Thrinst	328	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+⅛
ThmoOp n	273	16⅛	15⅞	16	—
ThrOptk n	117	14	13⅞	14	—
ThrVolt s	168	12⅜	12	12⅜	−⅛
Thrmolse	739	23	22	22⅞	+⅜
Thmqst n	225	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
Thrmolx	407	35⅜	35	35	−⅛
Thmwd	107	2⅛	2	2 1/16	+1/16
TopSrce	479	4 9/16	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
Toriel	224	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
TotlPet	190	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—
TownCty	98	⅝	9/16	9/16	−1/16
TWA	5141	12	11⅝	12	+⅜
TriniTech	143	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
Triton	136	7/16	⅜	⅜	−1/16
TubMex	1681	11⅝	11¼	11½	+⅛
TurnB A	857	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+¼
TurnB B	1126	28⅝	27⅞	28½	+⅜
US Alc	474	2⅛	2 1/16	2 1/16	−1/16
UTI Eng	314	14⅝	14½	14⅝	−⅛
UniMex	362	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
UniRob	1134	⅞	¾	⅞	+1/16
Unimar	390	4 11/16	4 9/16	4 9/16	−1/16
UnionMd	169	5	4⅞	4⅞	−1/16
UMobH	143	11⅛	10½	10½	−½
US Bio wt	120	5 1/16	4⅞	4 15/16	+⅛
USBiosci s	1347	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+⅜
US Cell	167	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	−⅛
Urohlf wt s	108	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
Urohlth s	854	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅜
Viacom	1381	35⅝	35	35⅝	+⅜
ViacB	13173	36⅛	35¼	35⅞	+⅜
Viac wtE	1495	2	1 15/16	1 15/16	+1/16
Varonic	282	1 7/16	1⅜	1⅜	−1/16
WRIT	293	16	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
WendtBr	1433	1½	1 7/16	1½	+¼
WenBr wt	328	1⅛	15/16	1⅛	+3/16
WIRET	238	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
WirelesT s	1173	10½	9⅞	9 15/16	−5/16
ecWizTch	451	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
WEB Ita n	119	14	13 15/16	14	+1/16
WEB Jpn n	570	14 1/16	14	14 1/16	+⅛
XCL Ltd	2666	¼	3/16	3/16	—
Zanart wt	458	3⅛	2⅞	3	+3/16
Zanart	333	8 11/16	8½	8 11/16	+1/16
Ziegler	96	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
CSTEnt	223	5/16	¼	¼	—
Cablvsn	425	45	44⅛	44⅝	+⅝
Calton	227	9/16	½	9/16	—
CdnOc g s	385	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
CanyonRs	301	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
Cordich n	316	2¼	2 3/16	2¼	+1/16
CorpP pf	100	69	69	69	+1⅜
CosFd	206	25½	24⅞	24⅞	—
CenterrnT	448	33⅛	31⅞	32½	−¾
CFCda g	532	4 11/16	4⅝	4⅝	−1/16
ChadThr s	145	17⅝	17½	17⅝	−⅛
CheySoft	8281	20⅜	19	19⅝	+⅜
Chief	162	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	—
ColLb	2953	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
Comforce	142	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—
CmdAst	229	6 9/16	6½	6¼	—
CompTch	180	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	−⅜
CmpMan n	209	16	15⅞	16	−⅜
Comprek	155	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—
Cross	246	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
Cycom gs	672	5 1/16	4⅞	4 15/16	−1/16
DI Ind	1302	1⅞	1 11/16	1⅞	+1/16
DakotaM	271	2 1/16	1 15/16	2	—
DanRho	149	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	−⅛
Datamet	555	1 11/16	1⅝	1 11/16	−1/16
Dataram	138	7⅜	7 5/16	7⅜	−⅛
Daxor	118	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−¼
DaytonMn	3132	7 11/16	7⅝	7⅝	+1/16
Decorat s	118	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+½
DevnE	374	25⅛	24⅞	25	+½
DigitCT	102	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	—
Diodes	128	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
DolAutEx	629	42½	42⅛	42⅜	−⅛
Ducom	148	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	−½
EZ Serv	146	2⅜	2 5/16	2⅜	—
EchoBay	3623	9 9/16	9⅜	9 7/16	−1/16
Edisto	229	10⅝	10⅛	10½	−⅛
Edtek	146	5/16	¼	5/16	—
ElPasoE n	1348	5 11/16	5 9/16	5⅝	+1/16
Emerit n	203	17⅝	17⅜	17½	−⅛
EmerR	730	2 1/16	2	2 1/16	−1/16
EmpCar	671	4 11/16	4⅝	4⅝	+1/16
EnzoBi	516	17	16⅞	16⅞	−¼
Epitope	236	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	−⅜
FarmT un	248	5⅜	5 3/16	5⅜	+⅛
Fibrbd	748	34¼	33⅛	33⅝	−⅜
FtAust	352	8⅝	8⅝	8 9/16	+1/16
FAusPr	2594	8 11/16	8⅝	8 11/16	+1/16
FtCntrl	178	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−½
ForstLb	3922	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛	—
FortPet	412	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	—
FrnkSel	133	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	—
FriedE	156	9 5/16	9¼	9¼	−⅛
Fresenius	882	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
Friedts	100	14⅜	14	14⅜	+⅛
FrontAdl	191	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
GST Tele	512	11⅞	11½	11⅝	−⅛
GaylCh	1906	7 1/16	7⅛	7⅛	+1/16
GelmSci	508	28⅛	28	28⅛	−⅛
Gencor	128	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+¼
GnEmp	142	11⅜	11	11⅜	+⅛
GenvDr	723	14	13⅞	13⅞	−¼
GiantFd	714	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	−⅛
Glatflt	380	18	17⅝	18	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Marlton	421	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
MaximPh n	363	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
MaximP wt	580	3	2⅞	2 15/16	−1/16
Maxam	373	42½	42	42⅛	—
MeasSpcl	127	3⅝	3 9/16	3 9/16	−1/16
MedcR	144	8 11/16	8⅝	8½	−⅛
Medeva	572	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
Media	197	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+⅛
MediaLog	103	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−1/16
Mediq	340	5 9/16	5 7/16	5⅝	+1/16
Metromda	2797	12⅜	11⅝	12⅛	+⅜
MichAnt	124	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	—
MidcstE n	100	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
MinnMul	149	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+⅜
MSHK wt96	153	5⅛	4 15/16	5⅛	+¼
MSHK wt97	190	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	+¼
MSNik 97wt	333	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅜
MntnsIE	517	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+1/16
MuniMtg n	264	16	15⅞	15⅞	−½
Munvst	494	9½	9 7/16	9 7/16	—
Myersind	174	15⅝	15½	15½	—
NTNCom	1537	5⅛	4⅞	5	+3/16
NVR	370	9 9/16	9⅜	9 7/16	+1/16
NVR wt	142	½	7/16	½	+⅛
Nabors	2335	14⅝	14⅜	14½	−⅛
NY Times	801	32⅝	32	32⅛	+¼
NA Vacc	325	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
Novavx n	128	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
OSullvnC	104	12	11⅞	11⅞	—
OmniMultr	675	3 9/16	3⅜	3 7/16	−¼
Oncor	466	4 13/16	4⅝	4⅝	—
Oncormd	246	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
Orgnogn	301	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	−½
Oshmn	210	6	5 15/16	6	−1/16
PC Quote	567	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+½
PLC Sys	2476	26⅛	26	26⅛	−1¼
PMC	140	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—
PMC CT	162	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	—
PacGulf	353	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
PGE wt	160	7/16	⅜	7/16	+⅛
PWSPMid	155	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
PoranC	400	10⅝	10 7/16	10½	−½
PegGld	4261	11¼	10⅞	11	−¼
PerinIC	233	9⅜	8⅞	9	−⅜
PhrmNet	307	5⅜	5	5⅜	+⅛
PittwyA s	478	46⅛	45¼	46⅛	+1
PinRsc	320	14⅝	14⅜	14½	−⅛
Polyph	1396	4	3 15/16	4	+⅛
Polyvisn	728	¾	11/16	11/16	+1/16
PortSys s	272	3⅛	2⅞	3	+⅛
PradLe	2272	14¼	13⅞	14	+¼
Prices s	516	14	13½	13⅝	+½
ProActiv n	741	3⅛	2 15/16	3	—
PropCT	1235	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+1/16
PsvcCp	173	7	6⅞	6 15/16	−1/16
RF Pow	207	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
RanGold	271	1 5/16	1 3/16	1⅜	−1/16
RegalBel	218	17⅞	17	17⅞	+⅛
Richton	315	4⅛	3 15/16	4	+1/16
Riser	202	24⅜	22⅜	24⅜	+⅜
Riviera n	110	15⅜	14⅞	15	—
RoyalO g	2422	3 11/16	3 9/16	3⅝	—
Rymac	285	2⅝	2½	2 7/16	−1/16

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5835.90	5905.47	5837.41	5889.20	+50.68
Trans	2063.90	2079.02	2057.62	2069.89	+12.27
Util	219.12	220.51	218.56	220.09	+1.53
Comp	1851.62	1864.88	1846.18	1860.46	+14.28

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	811.52	804.01	808.49	+4.40
Transp.	510.05	505.23	507.71	+2.36
Utilities	191.18	190.44	190.71	+0.16
Finance	72.20	71.66	71.94	+0.28
SP 500	686.48	680.53	683.98	+3.44
SP 100	662.85	656.72	660.27	+3.37

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	366.47	363.70	365.42	+1.72
Industrials	466.34	462.43	464.83	+2.40
Transp.	327.71	325.09	326.50	+1.41
Utility	246.20	244.85	245.92	+1.07
Finance	313.75	311.94	312.93	+0.99

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1199.12	1191.82	1195.05	+6.38
Industrials	1087.83	1080.87	1085.95	+5.95
Banks	1135.06	1133.63	1135.93	+1.97
Insurance	1322.91	1318.02	1321.88	+14.42
Finance	1410.57	1405.62	1409.85	+9.95
Transp.	851.22	846.89	846.89	−0.90

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
571.91	570.14	570.94	+0.68

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.81	−0.20
10 Utilities	98.84	−0.39
10 Industrials	104.79	Unch.

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PepsiCo s	153709	29¾	28¼	28½	−1⅜
Hanson	116631	13	12¾	13	−⅛
MicrnT	87507	26	23⅝	25⅝	+1⅞
RoyD	84501	157⅞	155	157½	+3⅜
HewlPk s	54932	49⅛	46¾	47⅞	+1¼
Motorola	50059	50⅞	48⅝	50¼	+1⅛
AT&T	44938	57¼	55⅞	56¾	+1⅛
AmerOn s	43355	29½	27	29	+2
Duracel	37241	62¼	60⅞	61⅝	−5/16
Gillette	38043	70⅝	68⅝	69⅝	−1
GnMotr	36150	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+⅜
BayNtwk s	33436	27⅝	26⅜	27	+⅛
Compaq	33330	62⅝	60¼	61⅞	+⅞
OfficDpt	31789	22⅛	21⅜	21⅞	+⅛
CentEn	31205	9½	9	9¼	+1⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Glenayr s	195731	20⅝	19	20	−13¼
Cisco s	93069	60⅝	58⅞	59⅞	+⅜
Intel	85688	89⅝	87⅝	88⅝	+½
MarTech	84153	1 9/16	1 7/16	1½	+1/16
WorldCm s	79040	19⅛	18⅞	19	−⅛
Oracle s	72264	42⅛	41⅛	41⅝	−⅛
Staples	69628	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	−⅛
AsdMat s	68637	26⅛	24⅝	25¾	+1¼
Informx	55345	27¾	26⅛	27⅛	+⅞
Iomega s	51115	15⅛	14⅛	14 15/16	−5/16
DellCpt s	46952	81⅛	77⅛	79	+⅛
US Robt s	43446	65⅛	63⅝	63⅝	−1⅝
Atmel	42036	25	23⅞	24⅛	−⅛
CmstRs	40751	11⅛	11	11	−1/16
Netscape	39056	44½	39½	43⅜	+4⅜

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ViacB	13173	36⅛	35¼	35⅞	+⅜
SPDR	12130	68 29/32	68 11/16	68 27/32	+7/32
AlpinGr	10253	7 7/16	6	6⅝	+⅝
CheySoft	8281	20⅜	19	19⅝	+⅜
TWA	5141	12	11⅝	12	+⅜
Alphain	5058	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
HowAir	4566	3 15/16	3 11/16	3 11/16	−¼
IvaxCp	4466	16⅜	15⅞	16	
ThmFib s	4355	13¼	12⅞	13	+⅛
PegGld	4261	11¼	10⅞	11	−¼

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1417	1729
Declined	1008	735
Unchanged	793	776
Total issues	3218	3240
New Highs	191	221
New Lows	20	15

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	2031	2267
Declined	1851	1600
Unchanged	1737	1751
Total issues	5619	5618
New Highs	224	207
New Lows	73	68

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	284	314
Declined	288	240
Unchanged	200	197
Total issues	772	751
New Highs	35	25
New Lows	13	4

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	430.07	585.98
Amex	20.07	29.09
Nasdaq	531.64	638.56

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Gt Nthn Iron	-	1.60	9-30	10-31
Kaneb Svcs A	-	.23	9-16	9-30
Kubota ADR	b	.546	9-27	—
Mantec Ltd	b	.08		
Stratton SmCapYld	-	.18	9-13	9-23
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Union Pac Resource: distribution of .847 shares of Union Pacific Resources for each share held.				
STOCK SPLIT				
Grace,WR: 1 share of Grace W.R. new for each share held.				
Newbridge Networks 2 for 1 split.				
INCREASED				
Fst Savings Bncp	g	.17	9-30	10-18
Liqui-Box Corp	Q	.13	9-30	10-15
RioCan REstinv	g	.33	-24	10-4
Vintage Petrol	Q	.03	9-24	10-7
OMITTED				
MacNeal-Schwendler				
SPECIAL				
Nth Carolina Rail	-	3.06	9-27	10-15
EXTRA				
Riocan REstinv	g	.02	9-30	10-4
REGULAR				
Am Intl Group	Q	.10	12-6	12-20
Bk Tokyo Mitsubi	b	.0397	9-27	12-30
Central Fd Cda A	-	.01	10-31	11-14
1838 Bd Deb Trd	Q	.39	9-20	11-5
Fst Centeral Fin	Q	.03	10-16	11-7
GenCorp Inc	Q	.15	11-7	11-29
Genessee Corp B.	Q	.35	9-23	10-1
Herbalife Intl	Q	.15	10-31	11-7
Heritage US Gv	M	.087	9-20	9-30
Hollinger Intl A.	Q	.10	10-1	10-15
Kimco Realty	Q	.39	10-1	10-15
Liberty Term 1999	M	.037	9-23	10-1
LordAbb BdD A.	M	.07	12-5	12-16
LordAbb BdD B C		.064	12-5	12-16
NEC Corp ADR	b	.2514	9-27	—
Perkins Family	Q	.325	9-30	11-15
Shandong Huan	b	.1204	9-23	10-15
Sony Corp ADR	b	.235	9-27	—
TX Regional A.	Q	.10	10-7	10-15
USFreightways	Q	.0933	9-20	10-4

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

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INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 16, 1996

Columns: High, Low, Close, Chge, OpInt

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	3.60½	3.55½	3.57	−0.04¼	7,357
Dec 96	3.21	3.11½	3.14½	−0.07	187,621
Mar 97	3.29½	3.20¼	3.22½	−0.07¼	51,411
May 97	3.36	3.27½	3.29½	−0.06¾	21,635
Jul 97	3.37	3.29¼	3.31¼	−0.06¼	14,535

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 46,999
Fri's open int 294,430 up 4584

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	271.30	268.80	271.30	−0.90	4,717
Oct 96	260.30	257.60	259.80	−1.80	20,437
Dec 96	256.80	253.00	254.80	−2.10	45,048
Jan 97	255.00	251.70	253.20	−2.30	7,834
Mar 97	254.00	250.00	251.50	−2.10	8,895
May 97	249.00	247.50	249.00	−1.70	6,128

Est sales N.A. Fri's. sales 20,998
Fri's open int 96,569 up 78

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	25.60	25.05	25.27	−0.38	1,280
Oct 96	25.65	25.16	25.44	−0.32	14,294
Dec 96	26.11	25.61	25.85	−0.39	44,662
Jan 97	26.40	25.90	26.10	−0.40	7,428
Mar 97	26.60	26.23	26.40	−0.38	8,182
May 97	26.87	26.48	26.72	−0.33	5,341

Est sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,856
Fri's open int 82,951 off 536

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	8.24	8.08½	8.14½	−0.14	2,710
Nov 96	8.01	7.87	7.93	−0.09	126,888
Jan 97	8.09½	7.95½	8.01¼	−0.08¼	25,720
Mar 97	8.12	8.01	8.07	−0.09	14,256
May 97	8.12	8.01½	8.07¼	−0.07¼	13,398

Est sales N.A. Fri's sales 51,086
Fri's open int 198,461 off 1272

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	4.26½	4.19	4.24	−0.05	1,837
Dec 96	4.27	4.12	4.17	−0.07	46,974
Mar 97	4.16	4.09	4.11½	−0.08¼	11,715
May 97	4.02	3.95	3.97	−0.07¼	839

Est sales N.A. Fri's. sales 18,117
Fri's open int 66,190 up 1008

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs - cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	73.52	72.85	72.90	−0.37	31,936
Dec 96	68.95	68.28	68.25	−0.62	20,495
Feb 97	65.67	65.32	65.45	−0.17	15,786
Apr 97	67.10	66.72	66.97	−0.10	6,753
Jun 97	65.02	64.85	64.85	−0.12	3,231
Aug 97	65.00	64.87	64.97	−0.05	3,241

Est sales 15,658 Fri's sales 13,099
Fri's open int 97,038 up 975

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs - cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	64.35	64.10	64.17	+0.02	1,935
Oct 96	65.55	65.00	65.40	−0.55	7,271
Nov 96	65.90	65.50	65.77	+0.52	2,715
Jan 97	65.70	65.25	65.50	−0.35	1,661
Mar 97	64.75	64.40	64.65	+0.20	980
Apr 97	64.85	64.60	64.77	+0.27	651

Est sales 2,796 Fri's sales 2,000
Fri's open int 15,899 off 52

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs - cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	55.77	54.70	54.80	−0.77	18,098
Dec 96	56.80	55.40	55.55	−1.10	14,174
Feb 97	76.00	75.30	75.70	−0.45	4,648
Apr 97	72.90	72.30	72.45	−0.30	1,759
Jun 97	77.75	77.20	77.75	−0.17	1,845
Jul 97	75.30	74.95	75.00	−0.22	423

Est sales 6,754 Fri's sales 7,964
Fri's open int 33,264 up 1159

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs - cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Feb 97	76.78	74.97	74.97	−2.00	4,792
Mar 97	76.53	74.87	74.87	−2.00	885
May 97	78.35	76.90	76.90	−2.00	308
Jul 97	77.80	77.30	77.50	−2.00	94
Aug 97			75.40	−2.00	75

Est sales 1,308 Fri's sales 1,798
Fri's open int 6,104 off 75

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	1387	1375	1376	−8	32,312
Mar 97	1419	1408	1409	+9	17,222
May 97	1432	1426	1426	+10	8,186
Jul 97	1444	1444	1444	−12	6,014
Dec 97			1487	+14	676

Est sales 4,767 Fri's sales 3,384
Fri's open int 78,244 off 388

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs - cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	117.10	115.25	116.70	+0.85	141
Dec 96	106.80	103.85	105.35	+0.65	13,983
Mar 97	102.90	99.50	101.35	−1.05	5,367
May 97	102.50	99.90	101.00	−0.45	1,887

Est sales 7,004 Fri's sales 7,633
Fri's open int 23,343 off 565

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs - cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	11.68	11.55	11.57	−0.09	51,447
Mar 97	11.44	11.35	11.41	−0.04	63,098
May 97	11.28	11.20	11.25	−0.02	20,124
Jul 97	11.02	10.94	10.98	+0.01	14,122

Est sales 19,920 Fri's sales 54,160
Fri's open int 159,935 off 5814

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96			112.25	−0.65	405
Nov 96	107.45	104.50	104.80	−1.75	8,752
Jan 97	107.45	105.00	105.05	−1.45	5,412
Mar 97	109.40	106.80	107.05	−1.45	2,392

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 853
Fri's open int 17,977 off 60

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	383.10	383.10	383.00	−0.70	100
Oct 96	383.70	383.10	383.60	+0.70	8,447
Nov 96			384.80	+0.70	
Dec 96	386.40	385.60	386.30	+0.70	102,715
Feb 97	388.80	388.20	388.50	+0.50	13,991
Apr 97	390.80	390.20	391.00	+0.70	7,750
Jun 97			393.50	+0.70	11,144
Aug 97			396.10	+0.70	4,730

Est sales N.A. Fri's. sales 27,919
Fri's open int 191,423 up 1131

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	87.70	87.20	87.30	−0.75	3,976
Oct 96	87.10	86.85	87.10	−0.45	2,114
Nov 96	87.00	86.95	86.95	−0.25	1,467
Dec 96	86.70	85.90	86.60	−0.25	25,615
Jan 97	86.30	86.20	86.30	−0.25	1,069
Feb 97			86.00	−0.10	829
Mar 97	86.00	85.20	85.75	−0.05	7,949
Apr 97			85.75	+0.15	498
May 97	86.00	85.40	85.75	+0.15	2,777

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 4,626
Fri's open int 55,791 off 763

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96			502.5	+3.2	464
Oct 96			503.3	+3.2	19
Nov 96			505.5	+3.2	10
Dec 96	509.0	505.0	508.5	+3.2	61,855
Jan 97			511.3	+3.2	24
Mar 97	516.5	513.0	516.3	+3.2	11,103
May 97	520.5	519.0	521.4	+3.2	6,347
Jul 97			526.6	+3.2	4,361

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 15,632
Fri's open int 91,717 off 318

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	390.50	388.60	389.70	−1.00	17,265
Jan 97	392.50	390.70	391.80	−1.00	5,902
Apr 97	395.00	394.00	394.30	−0.90	5,334
Jul 97	398.20	397.00	397.30	−0.90	587
Oct 97	402.40	402.40	400.80	−0.90	16

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 4,402
Fri's open int 29,104 up 870

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1389.00	1390.00	1406.00	1407.00
Forward	1424.00	1425.00	1440.00	1441.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1871.00	1872.00	1993.00	1995.00
Forward	1864.00	1865.00	1874.00	1875.00
Lead				
Spot	790½	791½	809.00	810.00
Forward	795½	796½	812.00	813.00
Nickel				
Spot	7290.00	7300.00	7480.00	7490.00
Forward	7400.00	7405.00	7580.00	7590.00
Tin				
Spot	6050.00	6060.00	6100.00	6110.00
Forward	6112.00	6120.00	6165.00	6170.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	994.00	995.00	997½	998½
Forward	1021.00	1022.00	1024.00	1025.00

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	94.75	94.73	94.73		4,093
Mar 97	94.60	94.58	94.60	+0.01	1,379

Est. sales 471 Fri's. sales 1,284
Fri's open int 5,477 up 183

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	105-28	105-26	105-27	+ 005	10,068
Dec 96	105-145	105-115	105-135		142,987
Mar 97			105-03	− 01	6

Est. sales 25,500 Fri's. sales 80,743
Fri's open int 153,061 off 3338

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	107-22	107-17	107-20	− 01	23,764
Dec 96	107-04	106-30	107-02	+ 01	266,152
Mar 97	106-25	106-25	106-25	+ 01	2,796

Est. sales 49,000 Fri's. sales 178,239
Fri's open int 292,737 off 1024

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	109-13	109-04	109-11	− 03	46,732
Dec 96	108-29	108-18	108-26	− 03	360,588
Mar 97	108-15	108-06	108-12	+ 02	20,973
Jun 97			107-29	+ 02	4,170

Est. sales 300,000 Fri's. sales 619,879
Fri's open int 432,460 up 11219

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	108-26	108-21	108-20	− 0-01	25,113
Dec 96	108-04	107-28	107-29	Unch.	117,501
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	107-06	Unch.	4

Est. sales: 65,155. Prev. sales: 94,663
Prev. open int.: 142,618 up 13,426

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	98.20	97.95	97.96	Unch.	210,501
Mar 97	97.16	97.16	97.01	+ 0.03	1,536

Est. sales: 115,711. Prev. sales: 196,605
Prev. open int.: 212,037 up 13,253

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	125.50	125.36	125.48	+0.12	45,785
Dec 96	123.90	123.76	123.86	+0.24	195,662
Mar 97	123.76	123.68	123.76	+0.24	15,827
Jun 97	123.08	123.08	123.08	+0.24	88

Est. volume: 136,410. Open int.: 257,362 up 37,394.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	118.18	117.50	117.74	+ 0.34	68,195
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	117.08	+ 0.34	550

Est. sales: 45,392. Prev. sales: 53,262
Prev. open int.: 68,745 up 5,698

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	94.450	94.430	94.440	+10	286,497
Oct 96	94.330	94.310	94.320		17,100
Nov 96	94.220	94.200	94.210		3,350
Dec 96	94.160	94.130	94.150	+20	470,864
Mar 97	94.040	94.000	94.010		351,214
Jun 97	93.860	93.830	93.850	+10	251,888
Mar 00	92.950	92.920	92.950	+20	36,346
Jun 00	92.880	92.850	92.880	+20	34,490

Est. sales 248,684 Fri's. sales 910,472
Fri's open int 2,512,246 off 9897

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	1.5548	1.5512	1.5540	−12	26,095
Dec 96	1.5584	1.5506	1.5570	−26	38,052
Mar 97	1.5580	1.5510	1.5576	+26	67
Jun 97			1.5582	+26	2

Est. sales 8,035 Fri's. sales 16,258
Fri's open int 64,216 off 2582

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	.7300	.7294	.7297	−4	11,220
Dec 96	.7330	.7323	.7326	−4	31,484
Mar 97	.7360	.7355	.7353	−3	679
Jun 97	.7380	.7380	.7376	−3	616

Est. sales 5,680 Fri's. sales 18,184
Fri's open int 44,167 off 3860

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	.6622	.6610	.6619	+11	26,677
Dec 96	.6673	.6647	.6657	+9	59,899
Mar 97	.6711	.6693	.6702	+9	1,178
Jun 97			.6747	+9	112

Est. sales 18,784 Fri's. sales 39,977
Fri's open int 87,866 off 1113

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	.009073	.009047	.009053		29,049
Dec 96	.009207	.009156	.009191	+21	79,481
Mar 97	.009322	.009285	.009313	+22	864

Est sales 17,574 Fri's sales 32,636
Fri's open int 109,772 up 2580

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	.8058	.8040	.8055	+12	16,994
Dec 96	.8153	.8110	.8130	+15	34,405
Mar 97	.8226	.8195	.8206	+15	1,074

Est. sales 12,118 Fri's. sales 24,469
Fri's open int 52,498 up 383

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	94.17	94.15	94.16	+ 0.01	58,493
Dec 96	94.22	94.18	94.18	− 0.03	110,852
Mar 97	94.10	94.05	94.06	− 0.02	81,536
Jun 97	93.81	93.78	93.78	Unch.	66,992
Sep 97	93.46	93.44	93.44	Unch.	40,784
Dec 97	93.15	93.13	93.14	+ 0.01	29,400
Mar 98	92.91	92.88	92.89	+ 0.01	23,629
Jun 98	92.71	92.68	92.69	+ 0.01	17,735
Sep 98	92.53	92.52	92.50	+ 0.02	10,758
Dec 98	92.40	92.39	92.39	+ 0.03	12,125
Mar 99	92.28	92.26	92.28	+ 0.04	5,489
Jun 99	92.15	92.13	92.16	+ 0.05	3,620

Est. sales. 55,315. Prev. sales: 105,271
Prev. open int.: 463,415 off 10,471

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	96.90	96.88	96.90	+ 0.01	150,942
Dec 96	96.84	96.81	96.81	− 0.01	219,660
Mar 97	96.74	96.71	96.71	Unch.	214,597
Jun 97	96.55	96.51	96.52	− 0.01	156,656
Sep 97	96.28	96.24	96.25	− 0.01	119,328
Dec 97	95.97	95.93	95.93	− 0.01	79,263
Mar 98	95.64	95.60	95.60	− 0.01	51,944
Jun 98	95.31	95.28	95.28	Unch.	37,543
Sep 98	94.99	94.96	94.97	+ 0.01	27,323
Dec 98	94.69	94.66	94.67	+ 0.01	24,823
Mar 99	94.40	94.37	94.37	Unch.	21,359
Jun 99	94.12	94.11	94.10	Unch.	12,979

Est. sales: 117,852. Prev. sales: 169,438
Prev. open int.: 1,116,327 off 5,242

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	96.33	96.30	96.31	+0.04	37,754
Dec 96	96.19	96.15	96.18	+0.05	60,980
Mar 97	96.16	96.12	96.13	+0.03	38,646
Jun 97	96.02	96.00	96.01	+0.03	23,489
Sep 97	95.85	95.82	95.83	+0.03	15,545
Dec 97	95.65	95.62	95.64	+0.04	9,727
Mar 98	95.44	95.40	95.42	+0.06	8,977
Jun 98	95.21	95.16	95.18	+0.06	6,182
Sep 98	94.94	94.91	94.93	+0.07	4,499
Dec 98	94.68	94.68	94.68	+0.08	4,995
Mar 99	94.40	94.40	94.40	+0.06	8,338
Jun 99	94.12	94.12	94.13	+0.06	2,002

Est. volume: 65,619. Open int.: 220,734 off 1,913.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	91.60	91.57	91.56	− 0.01	27,916
Dec 96	92.07	92.01	92.02	Unch.	52,724
Mar 97	92.39	92.32	92.35	− 0.01	27,885
Jun 97	92.50	92.45	92.45	− 0.01	22,749
Sep 97	92.50	92.45	92.46	+ 0.02	10,754
Dec 97	92.42	92.38	92.38	+ 0.02	6,087

Est. sales: 36,389. Prev. sales: 29,537
Prev. open int.: 148,118 up 21

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	75.40	74.27	74.48	−0.32	4,629
Dec 96	76.35	75.10	75.48	−0.37	28,935
Mar 97	77.35	75.55	76.60	−0.35	8,992
May 97	77.90	77.20	77.30	−0.30	6,578
Jul 97	78.30	78.00	77.88	−0.02	4,709
Oct 97			77.65	−0.45	992

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 6,667
Fri's open int 58,439 off 920

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	67.50	65.20	65.30	−2.64	36,001
Nov 96	67.65	65.20	65.40	−2.53	24,097
Dec 96	67.00	64.90	64.90	−2.44	28,804
Jan 97	65.40	63.90	63.90	−2.19	18,424
Feb 97	63.40	62.40	62.40	−1.49	8,698
Mar 97	60.40	59.60	59.75	−0.94	4,724
Apr 97	57.38	56.50	56.80	−0.74	2,962
May 97	54.75	54.50	54.65	−0.34	2,117
Jun 97	53.50	53.25	53.50	−0.19	2,513
Jul 97	53.10	52.70	53.80	−0.29	2,130

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 37,753
Fri's open int 136,590 up 340

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	24.50	23.10	23.10	−1.41	54,278
Nov 96	23.81	22.75	22.90	−1.04	63,707
Dec 96	23.02	22.30	22.25	−0.90	58,884
Jan 97	22.30	21.65	21.65	−0.78	35,601
Feb 97	21.60	21.40	21.40	−0.43	26,417
Mar 97	21.10	20.65	20.65	−0.45	16,681
Apr 97	20.66	20.50	20.50	−0.36	13,554
May 97	20.20	20.05	20.10	−0.33	8,247
Jun 97	19.89	19.70	19.75	−0.33	24,442
Jul 97	19.57	19.51	19.57	−0.25	9,377
Aug 97	19.36	19.25	19.36	−0.23	5,362
Sep 97	19.20	19.08	19.14	−0.23	4,625
Oct 97	19.08	18.85	19.00	−0.15	4,839

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 128,402
Fri's open int 403,378 off 1547

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	1.980	1.885	1.973	+109	29,889
Nov 96	2.170	2.080	2.167	+95	24,238
Dec 96	2.310	2.240	2.306	+72	18,298
Jan 97	2.340	2.290	2.340	+56	14,342
Feb 97	2.270	2.215	2.265	+55	8,769
Mar 97	2.155	2.115	2.155	+50	4,840
Apr 97	2.040	2.015	2.040	+40	4,755
May 97	1.990	1.965	1.990	+30	4,025
Jun 97	1.950	1.935	1.950	+20	3,844
Jul 97	1.940	1.930	1.935	+10	3,174
Aug 97	1.940	1.925	1.940	+15	3,003

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 30,880
Fri's open int 145,806 up 176

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	64.10	62.80	62.87	−1.73	25,544
Nov 96	63.60	62.10	62.16	−1.72	14,232
Dec 96	62.10	61.15	61.26	−1.59	6,667
Jan 97	61.25	60.60	60.54	−1.46	5,982
Feb 97	60.40	60.40	59.89	−1.31	1,870
May 97			61.59	−1.31	513

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 27,374
Fri's open int 58,183 up 2753

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	216.00	213.00	213.75	− 8.00	26,155
Nov 96	209.75	207.00	208.00	− 7.75	14,937
Dec 96	203.75	202.50	202.50	− 7.25	17,738
Jan 97	197.50	196.50	196.75	− 6.25	8,487
Feb 97	190.00	189.75	189.50	− 6.25	1,782
Mar 97	183.50	182.00	182.25	− 6.25	3,211
Apl 97	173.00	173.00	175.25	− 6.25	3,432
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	170.75	− 6.25	1,188
Jun 97	168.75	168.50	166.50	− 6.25	3,557
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	165.50	− 6.25	82
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	165.00	− 6.25	128

Est. sales: 16,277. Open int.: 81,518 up 3,498

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Nov 96	22.55	21.55	21.60	−1.53	70,567
Dec 96	21.85	21.15	21.15	−1.13	36,751
Jan 97	21.15	20.80	20.55	−0.98	21,720
Feb 97	20.05	20.30	19.98	−0.87	9,887
Mar 97	19.92	19.80	19.42	−0.81	8,757
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.90	−0.79	4,711
May 97	18.90	18.90	18.43	−0.81	1,678
June 97	18.55	18.55	18.03	−0.83	5,025
July 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.68	−0.85	900
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.38	−0.86	435
Oct 97	17.85	17.85	17.10	−0.89	250

Est. sales: 40,620. Open int.: 160,681 off 9,205

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	688.20	682.45	685.95	+3.10	84,230
Dec 96	694.20	688.20	691.80	+2.95	134,612
Mar 97	700.50	694.90	700.00	+4.85	3,833
Jun 97	706.90	701.25	704.50	+3.80	1,312

Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 110,013
Fri's open int 223,107 up 2310

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	3990.0	3977.0	3985.0	+ 11.0	36,181
Dec 96	4016.5	4004.0	4011.5	+ 11.5	30,499
Mar 97	N.T	N.T	4020.0	+ 12.0	360

Est. sales: 28,560. Prev. sales: 26,408
Prev. open int.: 66,040 up 2,365

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	2098.0	2084.0	2093.5	+8.00	29,546
Oct 96	2103.0	2093.0	2098.5	+8.00	5,678
Dec 96	2112.5	2102.0	2110.0	+8.00	9,025
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	2128.0	+8.00	4,512
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	2108.0	+8.00	5,270
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2151.0	+8.00	2,375

Est. volume: 8,764. Open int.: 56,406 up 1,704.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,475.50	1,498.70
Reuters	1,914.60	1,921.30
D.J. Futures	146.93	147.73
CRB	244.18	245.85

هكذا من الأصل

TECHNOLOGY

With Its New Internet Software, Lotus Looks for Some Respect

By Laurence Zuckerman
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Colleen Griffiths, a product developer at Lotus Development Corp., had to suppress a laugh recently when an executive at a large bank asked her why he should risk his business on new Lotus Internet software when he could choose "mature technology" from the two-year-old Netscape Communications Corp.

Less than a year ago, Ms. Griffiths and her Lotus colleagues were combating the widespread perception that Internet software from fledgling companies such as Netscape had made Lotus's 10-year-old Notes software obsolete. Now, as she demonstrates Domino, a new Internet version of Notes, she has been confronted with the view that the Lotus software itself is untested.

The situation would indeed be funny if the stakes were not so high. Barely a year after International Business Machines Corp. spent $3 billion to acquire Lotus, much of the computer industry is focused on selling computer networks that enable workers at medium-sized and large companies to exchange electronic messages and collaborate on documents. It is a market that Lotus pioneered with Notes and one where it still holds a large technical advantage over its rivals, in the view of many analysts.

But rather than being at the center of the action, Lotus finds itself on the sidelines. With a marketing campaign beginning this week, the company hopes to remind the industry that there is more to the future of the Internet than the so-called browser war between Netscape and Microsoft Corp.

While revenue from sales of Internet software is expected to grow to $8.5 billion over the next three years from $127 million last year, according to Forrester Research Inc., about $4.4 billion of that total will be from sales of software such as Domino that runs on servers — the larger computers that host and manage sites on the World Wide Web. By comparison, sales from browsers in 1999 are expected to amount to $440 million, one-tenth the size of the server market.

Capturing its share of the revenue in future years, however, will depend on how well Lotus can capture the attention of the industry now.

"Lotus has been marginalized," said Geoffrey A. Moore, president of Chasm Group, a Silicon Valley marketing consultancy. "They are not in a very good position to compete for mindshare."

Without "mindshare" — the attention of thousands of third-party software developers, industry analysts, trade journalists and customers — even the best technologies can founder.

That is a lesson IBM learned the hard way with OS/2, its operating system for personal computers. Many people considered it technically superior to Microsoft's Windows, but because of poor marketing, it never caught on.

"I think people who understand our products understand that we have the technology to take the industry where it is going," Michael D. Zisman, Lotus's chief executive, said in an interview.

But he admitted that there were still relatively few people in that category. "We have to do a lot of work and spend a lot of money," he said.

That process will begin this week. The company will promote Domino with advertising in publications and on the Internet's World Wide Web, and it plans to announce a developers' conference to be held in Anaheim, California, in November to encourage third-party software writers and computer services providers to build Web sites using Domino.

Paradoxically, Lotus faces an uphill battle trying to sell the virtues of its server software at a time when much of the industry is racing to match it.

The biggest criticism of Notes is that it is not built around Internet standards and it is expensive to implement. Lotus recognized the problem late last year and set out to reconfigure Notes to complement the Internet rather than compete with it. The result is Domino, which was introduced in July and is now priced below Netscape's Suitespot offering because it can be used with the Netscape and Microsoft browsers.

The software includes many of Notes' most powerful features, including sophisticated security, the ability to limit access to information to specific workers, a database for electronic discussions and the ability to easily synchronize different versions of the same document residing on different computers.

Many of these same features have been promised by Netscape for the next version of its software due out next year. Microsoft and Novell Inc. are also trying to match Domino with their products, and Radnet, a year-old company also based in Cambridge, advises people to think of its Webshare product as "Notes for the rest of us."

But a report in July by Yankee Group, a Boston consulting firm, put Domino 12 to 18 months ahead of Netscape and Microsoft in developing server software.

Netscape's cofounder and chief technologist, Marc L. Andreessen, was so impressed with Domino when he first saw it in June that he and other Netscape executives approached Lotus about a partnership that would link the Netscape browser with the Domino server, according to an executive familiar with the talks. The brief discussions ended when both sides realized there was no way around the fact that they were competing head-to-head for the server market.

In public, Netscape officials are not complimentary about Domino.

"They are trying to layer on Internet compatibility on top of what they have, and you pay a very big price when you do that." Eric Hahn, a senior vice president at Netscape, said last week. The price, he said, would come in diminished performance by the software. It might also mesh poorly with other Internet programs, he said.

As Lotus gears up to promote Domino, friction with Netscape has increased. The two companies recently clashed over a cost comparison in a Netscape advertisement that Lotus said had inaccurately inflated Domino's price. Mr. Zisman said Lotus had been considering suing Netscape until late last week, when Netscape executives agreed to withdraw the comparison.

Domino has been well received so far by the estimated 6.5 million users of Notes because it gives them a seamless link to the Internet. The challenge for Lotus is to sell Domino to the much larger universe of companies that do not have Notes and do not intend to buy the software, because they think it is out of date.

"Notes is not cool," said David Marshak, an analyst with Patricia Seybold Group in Boston. "It's looked at as proprietary even though it supports all the Internet standards. It's looked at as expensive even though it is a lot cheaper than Netscape. It's essentially a bad rap."

Mr. Zisman said the company hoped to focus its efforts on establishing Domino as a superior way to manage Web sites or as a way to play host to on-line discussion groups. A good example is a new site called Harvard-Square.com (http://harvard-square.com), which is a virtual representation of the university's Cambridge neighborhood. Dozens of shops, restaurants and other businesses have a presence on the site. With Domino, each business can update its Web page remotely, using any common browser — so a restaurant can change its list of daily specials on the Web without the help of a software engineer, who might charge $100 an hour.

To attract more interest from the Internet community, the company is also considering breaking Domino's features into components even though one of Domino's key strengths is that it offers an integrated set of features.

Mr. Zisman said he had come to realize that Domino may be too far ahead of the market, so Lotus will give customers what they want today even though he is convinced that demand for Domino's full capabilities will soon grow.

"There is nothing more frustrating," he said, "than trying to sell someone a solution to a problem that they don't know they have."

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INTERNATIONAL

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The Associated Press.

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

EUROPE

Bayer-Roche Venture To Sell Nonprescription Health Products in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEVERKUSEN, Germany — Bayer AG and Roche Holding AG said Monday they had agreed to form a 50-50 joint venture to sell over-the-counter health-care products in the United States, a move intended to help both companies' product lines and market shares.

Subject to regulatory approval, the venture will combine the companies' nonprescription-product lines in women's health and painkillers, except for Bayer aspirin.

Bayer will be responsible for sales and marketing of the products, which will be jointly managed by a board equally drawn from both companies. Financial terms were not released.

The alliance comes as major drugmakers are expanding their nonprescription businesses to position themselves in growing markets in the United States and Europe.

Bayer said the pact would make it a "contender for third place" among America's over-the-counter health marketers and would enable it to compete "more significantly" in the U.S. nonprescription analgesic market.

The U.S. over-the-counter drug market is valued at about $12.5 billion, about 25 percent of the world market, according to the London office of Datamonitor, a research group. Growth is being driven both by patients taking a more active role in their health care and by U.S. health-care organizations, which seek to make more of the costs of medicines the responsibility of patients.

Brands to be sold through the alliance include Roche's Aleve painkiller and Femstat 3 vaginal yeast infection treatment. Bayer products to be sold include Actron and Vanquish analgesics, Midol menstrual pain reliever and Mycelex-7 vaginal yeast infection treatment. The venture will not sell other Bayer brands such as Alka-Seltzer or One-A-Day and Flintstones brand vitamins.

In 1986, Roche, based in Basel, Switzerland, formed an alliance with Procter & Gamble Co. to market Aleve and Femstat 3. Rights to the products will be transferred to the alliance by the end of 1997, the companies said.

The alliance will be managed out of Bayer's consumer care division, based in Morris Township, New Jersey.

Stewart Adkins, an analyst with Lehman Brothers, said Roche appeared to be gaining more from the alliance.

"Why Bayer needs Roche is what puzzles me the most," he said. "Bayer must be getting more from the alliance" than rights to market Roche products, he said.

Bayer has sought to expand its over-the-counter drugs division through acquisitions in recent years. In 1994, it bought back the Bayer aspirin line from SmithKline Beecham PLC for $1 billion.

Meanwhile, Bayer said it would streamline its operational and management structure and create two separate marketing companies for Germany starting Jan. 1.

The company said it would regroup its business operations into five divisions instead of six at present.

The divisions will be polymers, chemicals, health care, agriculture and Agfa, which will contain operations in the areas of photographic products, graphic systems and technical imaging systems.

The company said the business units would have representatives on the management board, in addition to regional representatives, to assure "that fuller use is made of synergies between the business groups."

The German marketing activities of the industrial business groups will be carried on by Bayer Industrieprodukte GmbH, while those of life-science business groups will be done by Bayer Vital GmbH, the company said. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

Telekom Zaps an Alliance

Phone Firm Said to Seek a Role in Digital Pay TV

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Deutsche Telekom AG confirmed Monday that it planned to withdraw from the Multimedia Betriebs GmbH pay-television consortium.

"It is correct that we are looking to pull out of the alliance," said Hans Ehnert, a spokesman for Deutsche Telekom. "However, we will not comment on our plans until after a meeting with the other partners this week."

MMBG's shareholders include Deutsche Telekom, with 27 percent, the German publishing giant Bertelsmann AG, the French pay-TV group Canal Plus, the German commercial TV broadcaster RTL and the public broadcasters ARD and ZDF.

The announcement followed a report in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung newspaper that said Deutsche Telekom wanted to try to make its cable-television operation profitable by offering digital pay TV to its 5.5 million subscribers.

The newspaper said Deutsche Telekom was concerned that the alliance had been squeezed out of the most desirable programming by a rival, Kirch Group.

The paper said Telekom was unwilling to act purely as a transmitter of programming by opening its cable network to the other members of the alliance.

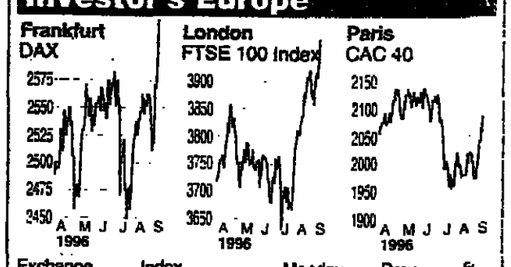
The company did not say why it wanted to pull out of the alliance.

The move is a further blow to Bertelsmann's plans to play a dominant role in the German pay-TV market after it was outpaced by the Bavarian media mogul Leo Kirch.

Canal Plus, which is Bertelsmann's partner in Premiere, a pay-TV company, also recently took over the Dutch pay-TV concern Nethold to become one of the world's largest operators in the sector.

Bertelsmann, though it has yet to begin digital-television programming, remains Europe's largest free television broadcasting group through its merger of television operations with Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Telediffusion. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	568.17	566.05	+0.37
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,691.45	9,671.14	+0.21
Frankfurt	DAX	2,628.87	2,595.96	+1.31
Copenhagen	Stock Market	428.37	427.07	+0.30
Helsinki	HEX General	2,152.77	2,130.09	+1.06
Oslo	OBX	464.55	462.74	+0.39
London	FTSE 100	3,977.20	3,967.90	+0.23
Madrid	Stock Exchange	359.82	358.00	+0.51
Milan	MIBTEL	9,654.00	9,624.00	+0.31
Paris	CAC 40	2,086.19	2,080.37	+0.28
Stockholm	SX 16	2,174.76	2,178.31	-0.21
Vienna	ATX	1,023.38	1,012.25	+1.10
Zurich	SPI	2,384.00	2,379.45	+0.19

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Alcatel and Matra Bid for Defense Firm

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Alcatel Alsthom SA and Matra SA said they had submitted bids Monday for Thomson SA, the debt-ridden defense and electronics company that the French government has put up for sale.

Analysts said Alcatel, a telecommunications and transportation company, appeared to be the front-runner in the bidding. A decision is due by mid-October. Thomson SA has been valued at between 35 billion and 40 billion francs ($6.8 billion and $7.8 billion).

Very briefly:

• **Sabena Belgian World Airlines SA** reached an accord with unions on savings measures as part of its plan to cut annual labor costs by 2 billion Belgian francs ($64.1 million).

• **The European Commission** is expected to open an inquiry Wednesday into a 2 billion French franc ($387.5 million) capital increase for the publicly owned French company **Societe Marseillaise de Credit**, commission sources said.

• **Compagnie de Saint-Gobain SA** has agreed to pay $190 million to buy **Ball Corp.**'s 42 percent stake in **Ball Foster**, thus acquiring whole ownership of the unit. Ball Foster was set up to take over and merge the U.S. glass packaging businesses of Ball and of **Pechiney SA**.

• **YTL Corp.**, a Malaysian conglomerate, plans to buy a 51 percent controlling interest in Hwange, Zimbabwe's biggest power station.

• **Linotype-Heli AG**, a printing-press maker, said its shareholders had accepted a 95 Deutsche mark ($62.34) per-share bid from **Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG**, paving the way for that company to take over more than 75 percent of Linotype.

• A **Siemens AG**-led consortium has won a 400 million Deutsche-mark order to build a steel mill at Stary Oskol, Russia.

• **Falck Holding AS**, a Danish rescue, safety and security company, has agreed to buy the 74.6 percent of **Falken A/S** of Norway that it does not already own for 190 million Danish kroner ($32.7 million).

• **English China Clays PLC** reported a 90 percent slide in first-half pretax profit, to £5.7 million ($8.9 million), dragged down by manufacturing problems in the United States and a drop in demand from the paper industry.

• **Volvo AB** plans to reduce the number of its parts suppliers for future models, the Swedish business paper Dagens Industri reported. *(AFX, Bloomberg)*

VEBA and Ruhrgas Link Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUSSELDORF — Vebacom, a German-British telecommunications joint venture, said Monday it had signed an 18-year contract to develop a network throughout Germany using the Ruhrgas AG pipelines that connect all main towns and cities.

The deal allows Vebacom — owned by Cable & Wireless PLC and the utility company VEBA AG — to upgrade Ruhrgas's 4,000-kilometer (2,500-mile) telecommunications cable system with fiber optic cable.

Pipeline networks of smaller gas suppliers throughout Germany, including the former monopoly gas supplier in Eastern Germany, are also covered in the agreement. They were represented by Ruhrgas.

It is one of the biggest steps taken so far by Vebacom in its preparation for the lifting in 1998 of restrictions on the private voice services sector of Germany's telecommunications market.

The first part of Vebacom's network — linking Hamburg, Hannover, Kassel and Frankfurt — will be ready for commercial operation in January, the company said.

"We win flexibility and speed, we win time" by linking with the gas suppliers, Ulf Bohla, Vebacom's chief executive, said at a news conference announcing the agreement with Ruhrgas.

Mr. Bohla said Vebacom planned to invest 600 million Deutsche marks ($397 million) over the next several years to lay fiber optic cable along the 4,000 kilometers of gas pipelines.

But analysts said the agreement did little to improve Vebacom's position against Germany's other emerging telephone companies such as Mannesmann AG and the team of RWE AG and VIAG AG.

"We think VIAG and Mannesmann have much better prospects," said Robert Willis, an analyst at Schroeder Securities in London, which rates VEBA shares as a "sell."

Ruhrgas also plans to use Vebacom for some of its internal telecommunications needs, the gas company said.

"We can participate in the extraordinary development this market offers without ourselves becoming a provider of telecommunications services," Rolf Beyer, a member of the Ruhrgas management board, said. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

Heineken Shares Drop Again

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Shares in Heineken NV continued to slide Monday, driven lower by a spate of downgrades after last week's surprise profit warning, with analysts predicting more falls to come.

"It will go lower," said John David Roeg, analyst at Labouchere, adding he had downgraded the stock to a "sell" from a "hold."

Heineken shares plunged 6 percent, or 19.5 guilders, to close at 303 on Monday. The drop followed last Friday's news of lower-than-expected first half profit and a warning from the company that 1996 profits would fall short of its 1995 earnings of 664 million guilders ($392 million).

"It could go as low as 250 to 275 guilders by the end of the year, perhaps sooner," said Mr. Roeg. The shares in June hit an all time high of 402 guilders.

Heineken was at the forefront of this year's Amsterdam bourse surge, climbing on its perceived growth prospects, which were punctured by a statement from its chairman, Karel Vuursteen, Friday that the 10 percent annual gains investors had enjoyed over the past six years could no longer be guaranteed.

Darrell Duthie, analysts at MeesPierson, who also downgraded the stock to a "sell" from a "hold," said the bottom was difficult to call.

The problem for the international brewer lies in the saturated beer market in Europe, where Heineken racks up over 70 percent of its sales at present.

With cooler summer weather this year prompting some European beer drinkers to cut down on consumption, analysts said, sales would be particularly hard hit in 1996 overall.

But analysts agreed that Heineken's leading market position in many European countries, recent acquisitions in France that are expected to contribute to net profit in around three years and strong investment in Southeast Asia meant the company's problems may be relatively short-lived.

GEN X: *A Hip Ad Agency Taps Buying Power*

Continued from Page 13

firms managed by people in that age group that market to their peers, felt they could do better.

"Our agency is about a cool, hip sensibility," Mr. Grasse said. "The life cycle of hipness is short, and most people get onto things when it is way too late," he added. "That life cycle goes from obscure to cutting edge to mainstream to out. You want your brand to transcend that cycle."

Part of how that is done, he said, is by constantly changing a product's advertising so that it reflects new trends, rather than planning a year's worth of campaigns too far ahead of time. The agency also tries to build a brand's image, rather than focusing on the product. That image tends to be one of a hipster who just happens to be using the product that is advertised.

Gyro, however, is best known within the industry not for its list of roughly 16 clients, but for ads that have caused a stir and gotten the agency fired by other clients.

In 1993, Gyro created a campaign for a local clothing merchant, Zipper Head, that featured a picture of Charles Manson and the tag line, "Everyone has the occasional urge to go wild and do something completely outrageous."

Other clients were not amused by Gyro's work, and fired the agency. The controversy, however, caught the attention of Viacom Inc.'s MTV, which hired the agency to do some work, as did R.J. Reynolds and Coca-Cola.

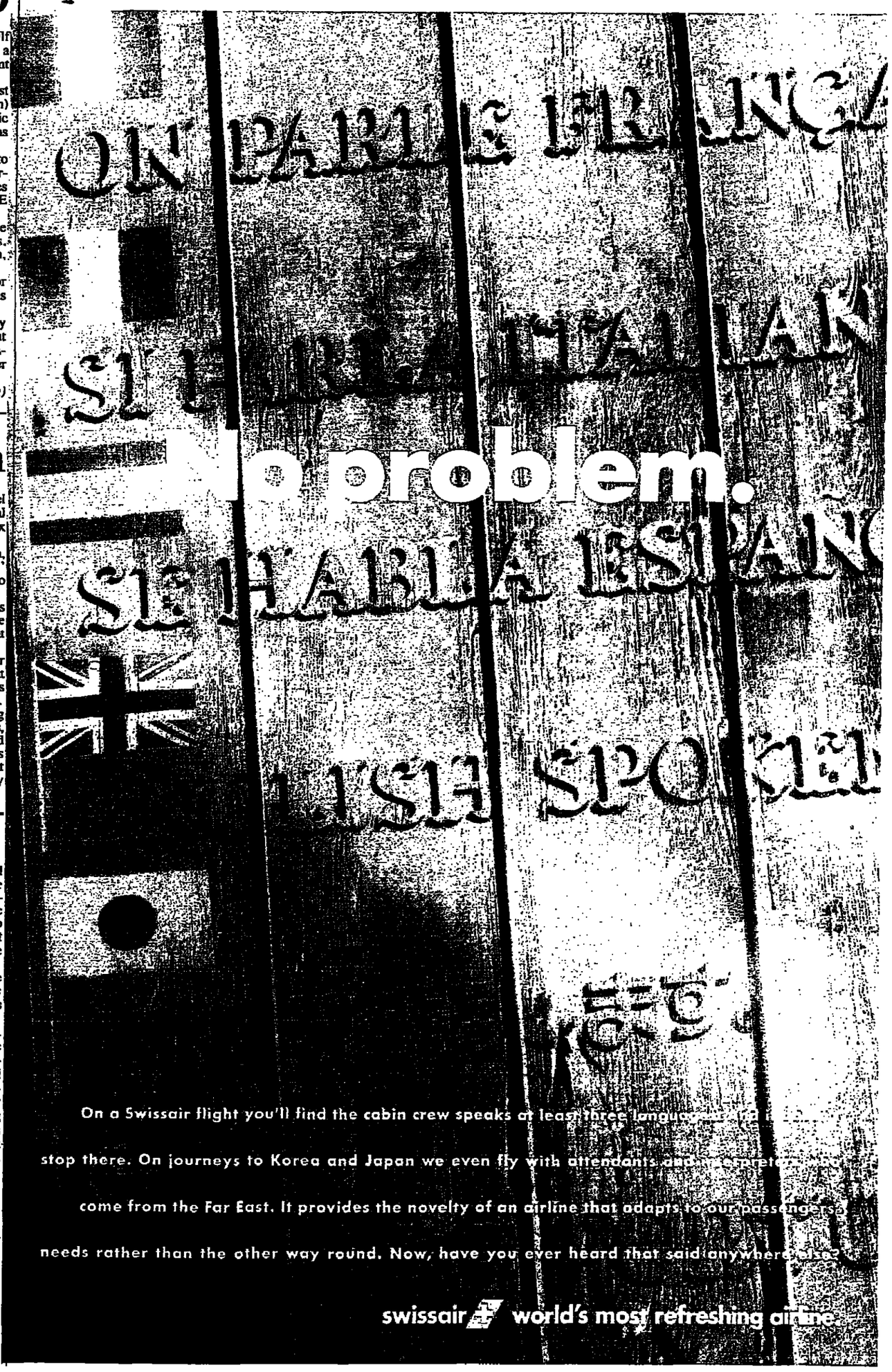
Rivals are nevertheless skeptical about Gyro executives' claim to know their own generation's hot buttons. "No one has seemed to crack the code on Generation X," said Dave Moore, the senior creative director at McCann-Erickson in New York, a unit of Interpublic Group of Cos. "We may have made it all too complicated in the beginning by believing that they were listless and bored and could not be spoken to through regular channels.

"That firm is trying to find their way the same way we are," Mr. Moore said. "The biggest success rate they seem to have had is the rate at which they get fired."

Gyro's ads have a specific voice and style. They tend toward varied sizes of type, vintage or retro photographs and, often, copy or images that do not really make sense. One ad from a campaign for Robert Stock shirts features a golfer and the type, "A computer salesman was rendered sterile when lightning struck the metal zipper on his trousers in Kyoto, Japan." That was true, a news event turned into copy for an ad. The point? Life is short. You never know. Buy cool shirts.

But even Gyro's peers say that sharing a generation with the target audience is not enough. "To create a real bridge with the market you have to not just be a member of the generation but also have a basic body of knowledge in terms of marketing," said David Morrison, who advises companies such as like Apple Computer Inc. and AT&T Corp. on how to market to Generation X through his firm, Collegiate Marketing.

Mr. Grasse, however, said, "When you think about it, who can do this better than us?"



ASIA/PACIFIC

Hopewell Rebounds on Talk of Selling Power Unit

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Gordon Wu, Asia's impresario of infrastructure, is once again squeezed by debt and fresh doubts about earnings at his flagship Hopewell Holdings Ltd., which announced Monday that it was weighing offers to sell a subsidiary that builds power plants across Asia.

Hopewell shares rose more than 4 percent, to 4.35 Hong Kong dollars, (56 cents) as investors apparently felt that the company's 60.4 percent stake in Consolidated Electric Power Asia Ltd., valued at 13 billion Hong Kong dollars, could go a long way to easing a debt burden measured at 23 billion dollars in June 1995.

But while the sale could offer Mr. Wu a quick way out of his bind, it also could slash Hopewell's long-term earnings growth, analysts said.

"I can't really tell whether this will lead to heaven or hell," one analyst with a large U.S. securities company said of the possible selloff. "I just tell clients to buy the stock whenever it gets close to 4 dollars. Hopewell seems pull to a rabbit out of the hat at that price all the time."

Hopewell's shares have been battered by a string of delays in projects in China and Thailand, lower-than-expected earnings and its recent failure to persuade investors to buy into a plan to spin off some toll-road and some much-delayed railway projects in Bangkok into a separately listed company.

Reports of buyers of Hopewell assets, would-be joint ventures and contract breakthroughs have helped buoy the company's share price at particular low points, as did news over the weekend that at least one major foreign operator, GPU Inc. of New Jersey, was considering a bid for Consolidated Electric Power.

But a lack of transparency and false starts on refinancing have continued to eat away at market support for Hopewell's plans to build roadways, power stations and rail projects in China and throughout Asia.

"With CEPA, you are always the last to know what's going on," one analyst at a large brokerage in Hong Kong said. "We know there's value in there, but how much is it?" In the second half of 1995, Consolidated Electric's dividends, about 177 million dollars, represented more than a third of Hopewell's 446.4 million dollars in after-tax earnings.

The company's earnings are also growing far more quickly than are Hopewell's at this time. According to December 1995 reports, Consolidated Electric's earnings grew 25 percent, while Hopewell's profit fell 63 percent. The earnings momentum could become even greater this year. Analysts expect the power company's earnings to rise by 60 percent, while Hopewell's are forecast to fall about 40 percent.

"Hopewell will probably keep a small stake in CEPA if it can," Desmond Cheung, an analyst with Vickers Ballas Securities (Hong Kong) Ltd., told Bloomberg Business News. "CEPA is one of its main, if not the only, profit drivers."

Shares in Consolidated Electric Power, which has power stations and development projects on the books in China, the Philippines, Indonesia and Pakistan, surged to a high for the year of 16.40 dollars Monday, then closed at 16.25.

Reuters

Gordon Wu

Some analysts suggested that new shareholders from a group with long operating experience might be able to run Consolidated Electric more profitably than owners whose focus is on development and deal-making.

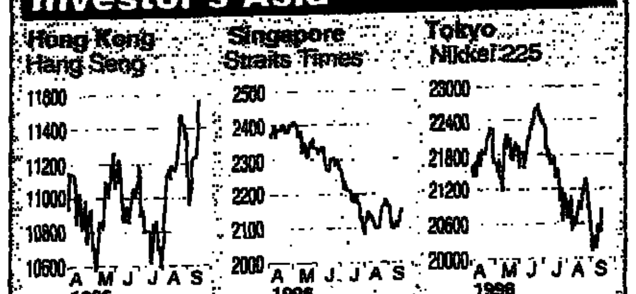
Hong Kong's largest electrical utility, China Light & Power Co., which recently disclosed an interest in investing in going concerns outside its own territory to raise long-term growth, could fit this profile, analysts said, of regionally based potential bidders in a Hopewell sale.

Hopewell's need for cash has long been seen as a negative for Consolidated Electric, as high dividend payouts may have limited its own long-term growth prospects. At the same time, separating the power company from the small, tightly knit executive team supporting Mr. Wu could see help it benefit from more focused management, analysts said.

On the other hand, one of the company's early attractions after it was devolved from Hopewell in late 1993 was its rarity value as one of the few private-sector power development firms open to foreign investment, analysts said.

It was also the first foreign company to make inroads into the China market, and it agreed to begin building several of its projects before financing had been completely arranged, a strategy rarely followed by non-Asian firms.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,567.90	11,369.04	+1.75
Singapore	Straits Times	2,154.49	2,126.27	+1.33
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,267.80	2,252.30	+0.69
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed	20,842.64	-
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,131.55	1,117.55	+1.25
Bangkok	SET	1,058.87	1,039.65	+1.85
Seoul	Composite Index	781.88	785.19	-0.42
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,518.46	6,464.55	+0.83
Manila	PSE	3,233.67	3,193.68	+1.25
Jakarta	Composite Index	554.40	549.04	+0.98
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,221.45	2,213.90	+0.34
Bombay	Sensitive Index	Closed	3,347.37	-

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Mercedes to Build Buses in China

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Mercedes-Benz AG signed a $60.1 million joint-venture agreement Monday with Jiangsu Yaxing Motor Coach Group Ltd. to produce buses and chassis in China.

"We look upon China as a strategic base for opening up markets in the Asian region in cooperation with our Chinese partners," said Helmut Werner, chairman of Mercedes-Benz.

The 50-50 venture, which was agreed to after three years of negotiations, will begin producing 7,000 tour buses and 5,000 bus chassis a year in Yangzhou, in the eastern province of Jiangsu, by early 1997.

The company, called Yaxing-Benz, expects to turn a profit within three years and will aim 20 percent of its output at overseas markets, according to Ju Baocai, chairman of Yaxing.

But differences between two other Chinese carmakers were causing difficulties for plans for a joint venture to build multipurpose vehicles, Mr. Werner said.

Mercedes-Benz also was in negotiations with Sanxing Motor in the southern province of Guangdong and Hainan Automotive Factory in the southern island province of Hainan to jointly produce multipurpose vehicles, Mr. Werner said.

But he said the two Chinese carmakers had differences that needed to be ironed out before a joint venture with Mercedes-Benz could be set up.

He declined to elaborate on the problems.

Talks on the $1 billion multipurpose-vehicle project have been going on for 18 months, Mr. Werner said, describing the proposed venture as a "very attractive opportunity" and a "new but necessary experience."

Foreign manufacturers are eager to gain entry to China's car market, which is forecast to grow by 27 percent in 1996.

Separately, Juergen Schrempp, chairman of Daimler-Benz AG, has proposed a reform of the management structure at the group, according to Der Spiegel magazine.

The weekly magazine said he had presented several options at a private meeting of the group's executives but said no decision would be made until a consensus had been reached.

The first option is to dissolve the management boards of the group's three divisions, Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG, Mercedes-Benz AG and Daimler-Benz InterServices (Debis) AG, the report said, adding that all major decisions would then be made by the Daimler-Benz management.

The second scenario would be to convert the group management, with Mr. Schrempp at the head, to a simple financial holding company, leaving the key decisions to the three separate operations, Der Spiegel said. *Reuters, AFX*

China's Economy Is Strongest In Years, Top Official Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's top economic policymaker has called the overall economic situation in China the best since 1993, with steady growth over the past eight months.

All the macroeconomic indicators basically met state targets set at the start of the year, Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji was quoted Monday as saying at a recent three-day conference on cotton. Consumer demand has grown steadily since 1993, Mr. Zhu said, while foreign trade has increased.

Diplomats, however, warned of underlying difficulties. "There is a lot of talk that they have reached a soft landing," said one Western diplomat, "but I don't think they have bottomed out yet."

Mr. Zhu said problems also persisted among state-owned enterprises because of bad management and the production of goods that consumers did not want. *(KRF/Global, Reuters)*

Samsung Will Bid for Fokker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Samsung Aerospace Industries Ltd. confirmed Monday that it filed a letter of intent this month indicating its desire to take over the aircraft-making division of Fokker NV.

"Negotiations are underway with Fokker on the acquisition, but no deal has been concluded yet," a spokesman told Agence France-Presse.

Fokker was declared bankrupt March 15. Its main shareholder, Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG, a subsidiary of Daimler-Benz AG, ceased providing it with financial support Jan. 22. *(AFP, Bloomberg)*

Very briefly:

- **Mitsubishi Corp.** of Japan and **Motorola Inc.** of the United States reached an agreement to sell Motorola brand personal computers in Japan, according to the Nihon Keizai Shimbun. The companies aim for sales of 210,000 units or 42 billion yen ($380 million) in the first year, the newspaper said.
- **China** said the Three Gorges project across the Yangtze river was within budget and ahead of schedule. Spending on the project reached 17 billion yuan ($2.0 billion) in August. The project, which is expected to be completed in 2009, could cost between $24 billion and $30 billion, according to some estimates.
- **Singapore** said it had allocated 804 million discounted shares to 1.53 million citizens in the second public offering of equity in **Singapore Telecommunications Ltd.** The allocation brings the free float of Singapore Telecom shares to about 22 percent in the medium term, the government said.
- **Foster's Brewing Group Ltd.** and property developer **Hudson Conway Ltd.** said they had dropped their multimillion-dollar legal action against **Gas & Fuel Corp.**, the utility of the Australian state of Victoria. The companies, through their jointly owned property company **Gleem Pty.**, were suing Gas & Fuel after it allegedly reneged on a lease agreement.
- **A joint venture of Eurocopter, Singapore Technologies Aerospace and China National Aero-Technology Import & Export Corp.** will start production next year of a light five-seater helicopter. A plant in northwest Harbin Province will produce seven of the EC-120 helicopters in 1997 and 16 in 1998. Eurocopter, as the prime contractor, is in charge of systems and their integration, final assembly, flight testing and certification. *(Reuters, AFP, AP, AFX)*

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	139.32	+0.82	+0.59	+5.65
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	126.93	+0.70	+0.55	-5.46
Europe	147.85	+0.75	+0.51	+8.23
N. America	146.25	+0.97	+0.67	+14.01
S. America	111.46	+0.97	+0.88	+25.18
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	150.94	+0.61	+0.41	+13.59
Consumer goods	149.27	+0.63	+0.42	+8.11
Energy	150.43	+0.57	+0.38	+10.92
Finance	118.44	+0.70	+0.59	-6.91
Miscellaneous	144.99	+1.04	+0.72	+6.76
Raw Materials	166.06	+1.34	+0.81	+17.11
Service	129.29	+1.24	+0.97	+7.74
Utilities	129.96	+1.29	+1.00	+2.22

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Sept. 16
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 568.17 Previous: 566.05

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	94.30	93.40	93.50	93.40
Aegon	86	84.80	85.80	85
Ahold	96.50	95.20	96.50	95.50
Akzo Nobel	195.80	194.50	195	194
Bols Wess cva	28.20	27.80	27.90	27.70
CSM cva	85	83.80	84.50	83.50
Dordtsche Pet	285.50	283.50	285	288.50
DSM	168.40	167	168.30	167
Elsevier	27.20	26.90	27.20	27.10
Fortis Amev	52.10	51	51	51.10
G-Broc cva	52.40	51.90	52.10	52.20
Hagemeyer	131.20	129	131.20	129.50
Heineken	322.50	294	303	322.50
Hoogovens	62.50	62	62.20	62.60
Hunt Douglas	120.50	118.70	119.50	119.40
ING Group	53.80	53.10	53.70	52.90
KLM	46.30	45.50	46	45.50
KNP BT	40.40	39.40	39.70	40
KPN	60.50	59.70	60.40	59.60
Nedlloyd Gp	45.30	44.20	44.70	45.20
Nutricia	228.80	226	227.20	227.50
Oce Grinten	179.50	178	178.50	179
Pakhoed	46.20	45.80	46.10	46.10
Philips Elec	56.20	55.50	55.70	55.60
Polygram	94	92.30	92.60	92.80
Randstad Hdg	129	126.50	127.30	126.20
Robeco	128	127.40	128	127.40
Rodamco	47.60	47.30	47.40	47.50
Rolinco	136.60	136.20	136.20	136
Rorento	99.30	99.20	99.30	99
Royal Dutch	263.60	261.40	263.60	265.70
Stork	50	49.60	50	49.90
Unilever cva	270	265.20	269.80	261
VNU	30.50	30.20	30.30	30.20
Wolters Kl cva	214	210.90	213.90	210.50

Bangkok
SET Index: 1058.87 Previous: 1039.65

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	340	334	336	326
Bangkok Bk F	324	320	320	318
Krung Thai Bk	104	103	103	101
PTT Explor	356	340	354	340
Siam Cement F	972	932	952	908
Siam Comrcl Bk	49.75	48.50	48.50	49
Thai Airways	49.50	48.25	48.75	48
Thai Farm Bk F	260	254	256	258
Thai Teleph	42.75	39.50	39.75	41.50
Utd Comm	258	244	256	244

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Bombay, Mexico and Tokyo were closed Monday for a holiday.

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9491.45 Previous: 9671.14

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3650	3620	3630	3640
Barco Inc	5070	5030	5050	5020
BBL	6070	6010	6030	6050
Bekaert	23200	22925	23000	23000
CBR	2315	2305	2310	2305
CMB	2470	2450	2470	2470
Cockerill	135	133	134	134
Colruyt	11900	11600	11800	11800
Delhaize Lion	1700	1685	1695	1695
Electrabel	6900	6870	6890	6870
Electrafina	2845	2820	2845	2870
Fortis AG	4495	4465	4495	4460
GIB	1334	1324	1329	1330
GBL	3890	3860	3870	3880
Gen Banque	11150	11100	11125	11125
Gevaert	3425	3360	3390	3335
Kredietbank	10375	10100	10350	10225
Mosane	2300	2270	2270	2260
Petrofina	9970	9880	9910	9950
Powerfin	4740	4670	4710	4720
Recticel	277	274	275	274
Royale Belge	6010	5950	5950	5990
Soc Gen Belg	2515	2475	2515	2480
Solvay	18100	18000	18025	18050
Tessenderlo	11450	11175	11450	11350
Tractebel	14075	13950	14075	14025
UCB	60000	59000	59900	59800
Union Miniere	2395	2385	2390	2390

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 428.37 Previous: 427.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	349.45	339	337	344
Codan	330	319.95	329	324
Den Danske Bk	432	430	435.94	432
D/S Svendborg A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	200000
D/S 1912 A	140000	137000	140000	140000
East Asiatic Co	125	122	125	123
FLS Ind B	750	744	744	755.95
ISS Intl Svc B	159	152	152	156
Novo Nordisk B	890	884	889	883
Radiometer B	370	360	366	365
Sophus Ber B	704	699	700	698
Tele Danmk B	283.40	278	278	281
Unidanmark A	283	275	279	277

Frankfurt
DAX: 2639.87 Previous: 2595.96

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1075	1075	1070	1080
AEG	160.50	160	160.50	159
Allianz Hdg	2732	2710	2729	2672
Altana	1140	1128	1140	1135
Badenwerk	559	559	560	560
BASF	47.05	46.80	47.05	45.80
Bay Hypo Bk	41.90	41.75	41.85	41.30
Bay Vereinsbank	50.60	49.95	50.50	49.95
Bayer	56.08	55.65	56.03	54.87
Bilfinger Berg	423	421	421	415.50
BHF Bank	40.40	40.15	40.15	40.16
BMW	874	869	871	872
CKAG Colonia	123.20	121	121	122
Commerzbank	343	341.50	341.50	342
Daimler Benz	83.65	83.15	83.53	82.54
Degussa	539.50	535	538	530
Deutsche Bank	72.28	72.07	72.15	72.15
Dresdner Bank	40.95	40.75	40.95	40.70
Heidelbg Zmt	110.70	108	110.70	107.50
Henkel	65.98	63.90	65.98	63.50
Hochtief	73	72.20	72.30	72.50
Hoechst	54.55	53.70	54.50	53.70
Holzmann Ph.	354	350	350	349
Karstadt	545.50	541.50	545	538
Linde	970	963	968	957
Lufthansa prd	214.50	212	213.50	212.50
MAN	395	390	393	388
Mannesmann	561.50	557	561	552.30
Metro	144	141	141	143.30
Muench Rueck	3630	3575	3598	3544
Preussag	369.50	363	369.50	362.50
PWA	214	211	214	205
RWE	56.40	55.90	56.22	55.66
SAP pfd	254.40	252.70	254	248.50
Schering	114	113	114	112.40
Schmalb Lub	310	302	310	303
Siemens	78.48	77.82	78.37	77.25
Suedzucker	740	736	736	741.50
Thyssen	280.50	277.50	279	276.50
Veba	80.18	79.95	80.10	79.77
VEW	475	470	474	465
Viag	577.80	571	577.80	565
Volkswagen	570	567.50	569	566.50
Wella	884	880	881	878

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2152.77 Previous: 2138.09

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	224	224	224	225
Enso R	37.80	37.30	37.70	37.20
Huhtamaki IF	169	164	165	167
Kesko	74	73.50	73.80	74
Kone BF	540.50	540	540	540
Merita A	9.97	9.70	9.75	9.75
Metra BF	260	258	258	258
Metso-Serla B	33.80	33	33.50	33.30
Nokia Prf F	197.30	194.50	196.50	190
Outokumpu A	82	81.30	82	82
Rautaruukki	40	39.50	40	40
Stockmann A	257	253	255	257
UPM-Kymme	99.80	99	99.50	98.80
Valmet A	75.80	75.50	75.50	75.50

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 11567.90 Previous: 11369.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.45	9.30	9.35	9.05
Bk East Asia	28.80	28.55	28.60	28.25
Cathay Pacific	13	12.60	12.60	12.75
Cheung Kong	57.50	56.50	57	55.75
China Light	34.60	34.20	34.30	33.90
Chin Estates	7.05	6.95	7.05	6.95
Citic Pacific	34.20	33.90	34.10	33.60
Cons Elec Pwr	16.45	15.60	16.25	15.45
Dao Heng Bk	30.50	30.20	30.50	30.30
First Pacific	12.30	12	12.05	11.90
Great Eagle	22.70	22.30	22.40	22.20
Guangdong Inv	5.70	5.50	5.60	5.50
Guoco Group	36.60	36.30	36.60	36
Hang Lung	15.25	15	15.15	14.80
Hang Seng Bk	82.25	81.50	81.75	80.75
Henderson Inv	8.30	8.20	8.25	8.10
Henderson Ld	65.50	64.50	65.25	63.50
HKR Intl	10.20	9.95	10	9.95
HK Aircraft	19.20	19	19	19
HK China Gas	13.30	13.10	13.25	13.05
HK Electric	23.80	23.60	23.65	23.45
HK Shang Htls	13.85	13.65	13.70	13.65
HK Telecomm	13.20	12.95	13.15	12.85
Hopewell Hdgs	4.40	4.25	4.35	4.18
HSBC Hdgs	141	139	140.50	137.50
Hutchison Wh	49.60	49.10	49.20	48.80
Hysan Dev	23.70	23.30	23.65	23.25
Johnson El Hdg	17.25	17.05	17.15	17.05
Miramar Hotel	15.40	15.15	15.35	14.95
Nan Mutual	6.75	6.55	6.65	6.65
New World	39.70	39	39.60	38.50
Oriental Press	4	3.95	3.98	3.95
Shangri-La	10.10	9.95	10	9.90
SHK Props	79	77.75	78.50	77.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.55	4.43	4.45	4.45
Sino Land Co.	8.35	8.10	8.25	8.15
Sth China Post	5.55	5.45	5.45	5.45
Swire Pac A	69.50	68.50	68.50	68.25
Tsim Sha Tsui	10.15	10	10	9.95
TV Broadcasts	28.70	28.50	28.60	28.20
Wharf Hdgs	31.20	30.70	31.10	30.30
Wheelock	16.60	16.30	16.50	16

Jakarta
Composite Index: 554.40 Previous: 549.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2650	2625	2625	2600
Barito Pacific	1425	1400	1425	1425
Gudang Garm	9700	9300	9475	9200
Indah Kiat	1850	1775	1775	1850
Indocement	3600	3575	3575	3600
Indofood	4425	4375	4375	4350
Indorayon	2050	2050	2050	2100
Indosat	7775	7675	7750	7475
Kalbe Farma	5775	5200	5525	5125
Sampoerna	23000	22500	22700	22200

Johannesburg
All Market: 6903.87 Previous: 6870.36

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	275.50	273.50	273.50	271.50
AngloAm Gold	396.50	394	394.50	394.50
AngloAm Ind	171	167	171	167.25
Barlow	44	42.95	43.95	43.10
C.G. Smith	25.25	23.50	24.60	24.75
De Beers	141	140	141	140
Driefontein	55.50	54	54.50	55.25
Freegold	47.75	45.10	47	47
Fst Natl Bk	28.25	27.50	28	28.25
Gencor	16.60	16.40	16.60	16.50
GFSA	147	142	144	143
Iscor	3.01	2.93	2.98	3.03
Johnnies Ind	57.25	56	57	56
Kloof Gold	42.25	40.05	40.75	42.25
Liberty Life	139	137	138.25	137.25
Minorco	105	103.75	103.75	103.50
Nedcor	64.50	63	64	62.25
Rembrandt Gp	41.50	40	41.25	39.95
Richemont	71.25	70.25	71.25	70.25
Rust Platinum	79	76.50	77.75	75
SA Breweries	131.50	129	131.25	127.75
Sappi	41.50	40.75	40.80	40.80
Sasol	52.75	51.25	52.25	51.75
SBIC	186	183	183.75	184
Tiger Oats	64.25	60	63.50	63

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1131.55 Previous: 1117.55

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18.90	18.50	18.60	18.40
Hicom Hldgs	7.10	7	7.10	7
Mal Banking	24.10	23.80	24	23.70
Mal Intl Ship F	7.50	7.45	7.50	7.45
Public Bank F	5.05	4.86	5	4.86
Resorts World	14.20	13.60	14.10	13.50
Sime Darby	8.30	8.20	8.20	8.20
Telekom Mal	21.80	21.50	21.60	21.60
Tenaga	8.95	8.80	8.90	8.80
Utd Engineers	18.20	17.90	18	17.90

London
FT-SE 100: 3977.20 Previous: 3967.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.12	6.05	6.09	6.02
Allied Domecq	4.74	4.66	4.74	4.64
Anglian Water	5.69	5.60	5.62	5.65
Arjo Wiggins	1.74	1.72	1.73	1.76
Asda Group	1.11	1.08	1.08	1.09
Assoc Br Foods	4.12	4.10	4.11	4.11
BAA	5.50	4.72	4.78	4.72
Barclays	9.56	9.42	9.43	9.45
Bass	8.05	7.93	8.02	7.94
BAT Ind	5.50	4.37	4.38	4.40
Bank Scotland	2.59	2.56	2.59	2.56
BICC	3.23	3.19	3.22	3.21
Blue Circle	3.92	3.86	3.90	3.83
BOC Group	8.53	8.48	8.52	8.50
Boots	6.40	6.35	6.35	6.36
Rexam	4	3.92	4	4.02
BPB Ind	3.92	3.88	3.89	3.88
Brit Aerosp	10.70	10.56	10.68	10.64
Brit Airways	5.30	5.23	5.28	5.27
Brit Gas	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.03
Brit Petm	6.65	6.51	6.53	6.53
Brit Steel	1.95	1.91	1.91	1.93
Brit Telecom	3.82	3.76	3.77	3.78
BTR	2.76	2.69	2.75	2.75
Burmah Cast	11.30	11.15	11.17	11.24
Cable Wireless	4.58	4.40	4.46	4.42
Cadbury Schw	5.10	5.03	5.09	5.10
Caradon	2.58	2.55	2.56	2.54
Carlton Comm	4.74	4.65	4.69	4.72
Coats Viyella	1.64	1.60	1.63	1.64
Comml Union	6.14	6.05	6.10	6.04
Courtaulds	4.69	4.63	4.67	4.67
De La Rue	6.15	6.08	6.09	6.10
EMI Group	13.94	13.85	13.88	13.95
Eng China Cl	2.22	2.08	2.15	2.23
Enterprise Oil	5.30	5.17	5.21	5.26
Fam Colonial	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
Genl Accident	6.74	6.57	6.66	6.53
GEC	3.97	3.90	3.91	3.88
GKN	10.87	10.78	10.85	10.75
Glaxo	9.65	9.48	9.61	9.51
Granada Gp	8.81	8.73	8.80	8.76
Grand Met	4.85	4.78	4.82	4.82
GRE	2.55	2.53	2.53	2.55
Guinness	4.72	4.63	4.70	4.68
GUS	6.77	6.60	6.61	6.75
Hanson	1.67	1.63	1.64	1.64
Hillsdown Hdg	1.84	1.80	1.82	1.80
HSBC Hldgs	11.76	11.70	11.72	11.52
ICI	8.56	8.35	8.40	8.39
Inchcape	3.12	3	3.06	3.01
Kingfisher	6.77	6.68	6.70	6.73
Ladbroke	2.11	2.08	2.09	2.09
Land Sec	7.06	6.97	7.06	6.95
Laporte	7.50	7.40	7.46	7.35
Lasmo	2.15	2.05	2.05	2.12
Legal Genl Grp	7.54	7.48	7.48	7.48
Lloyds Abbey	5.94	5.83	5.86	5.84
Lloyds TSB Gp	4.01	3.70	3.98	3.88
London Elec	6.08	6	6	6
Lucas Ind	2.40	2.26	2.39	2.39
Marks Spencer	5.16	5.06	5.07	5.09
MEPC	4.47	4.42	4.47	4.43
Mercury Asset	10.12	10.05	10.05	10.08
Midlands Elec	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Natl Power	4	3.93	3.97	3.96
NatWest	6.89	6.81	6.85	6.81
News Intl	3.72	3.70	3.75	3.75
Utd Utilities	5.93	5.83	5.88	5.85
Nthern Foods	2.03	2	2	1.99
P&O	6.06	5.92	5.93	6.01
Pearson	6.87	6.73	6.73	6.80
Pilkington	2.06	2.02	2.05	2.01
PowerGen	4.98	4.92	4.97	4.92
Prudential	4.44	4.17	4.43	4.40
Rank Org	4.62	4.58	4.57	4.59
Reckitt Colm	7.17	7.10	7.15	7.13
Redland	4.78	4.70	4.73	4.68
Reed Intl	11.67	11.56	11.63	11.60
Rentokil	4.19	4.13	4.18	4.15
Reuters Hldgs	7.67	7.51	7.59	7.65
RMC Group	11.99	11.86	11.96	11.82
Rolls Royce	2.45	2.42	2.44	2.42
Royal Bk Scot	4.93	4.88	4.92	4.90
RTZ reg	9.62	9.48	9.58	9.53
Royal & Sun All	4.03	3.98	4.01	3.98
Safeway	3.36	3.29	3.33	3.34
Sainsbury	3.85	3.75	3.77	3.82
Schroders	13.95	13.81	13.85	13.90
Scot Newcastle	6.83	6.78	6.83	6.80
Scot Power	3.09	3.05	3.05	3.05
Sears	0.98	0.95	0.96	0.95
Severn Trent	6.14	5.98	6	6.07
Shell Trnp reg	9.84	9.77	9.82	9.77
Siebe	9.74	9.62	9.70	9.67
Smith Nephew	2.04	2.02	2.04	2.03
Smith (WH)	5.18	5.02	5.02	5.07
SmithKline	7.81	7.75	7.76	7.64
Smiths Ind	7.80	7.64	7.71	7.61
Sthern Elec	6.80	6.68	6.72	6.78
Stand Charter	7.13	7.03	7.07	7.05
Tate & Lyle	4.85	4.80	4.85	4.82
Tesco	3.08	2.98	3.03	3.05
Thames Water	5.60	5.50	5.52	5.53
3i Group	4.78	4.75	4.78	4.76
TI Group	5.80	5.65	5.77	5.66
Tomkins	2.82	2.44	2.75	2.73
Unilever	14.10	13.85	13.94	13.86
Utd Biscuits	2.11	2.05	2.07	2.09
Utd News	7.10	7.02	7.09	7.09
Vendome uts	6.02	5.99	5.99	6
Vodafone	2.35	2.28	2.30	2.33
Whitbread	7.03	6.99	7.01	6.99
Williams Hdgs	3.69	3.63	3.67	3.66
Wolseley	4.90	4.81	4.85	4.73
Zeneca	15.50	15.35	15.41	15.50

Madrid
Bolsa index: 359.82 Previous: 358.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14340	14160	14300	14160
ACESA	1470	1435	1465	1445
Argentaria	5210	5150	5200	5150
BBV	5570	5500	5550	5510
Banesto	818	810	814	814
Bankinter	14400	14250	14280	14220
Bco Centro Hisp	2650	2635	2645	2630
Bco Exterior	2825	2825	2825	2810
Bco Popular	22670	22500	22600	22440
Bco Santander	6630	6540	6560	6540
CEPSA	3850	3830	3835	3835
Corp Mapfre	6200	6140	6200	6160
Dragados	1625	1605	1625	1605
Endesa	7510	7420	7450	7410
FECSA	930	923	929	917
Fomento Const	9990	9820	9820	9960
Gas Natural	22230	21610	21750	21860
Hidrocl Cantab	3925	3820	3850	3925
Iberdrola	1160	1135	1140	1135
Pryca	2970	2940	2950	2945
Repsol	4295	4250	4250	4240
Sevillana Elec	1040	1025	1035	1030
Tabacalera	5520	5340	5510	5330
Telefonica	2420	2395	2415	2385
Union Fenosa	767	762	766	760
Valenc Cement	1410	1405	1410	1410

Manila
PSE Index: 3233.67 Previous: 3193.68

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	21	20.25	21	20.75
Ayala Land	33	32.50	33	32.50
Manila Elec A	107	105	106	105
Metro Bank	630	625	630	625
Petron	10.25	10	10.25	10
Phil Long Dist	1635	1620	1635	1620
San Miguel A	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50
San Miguel B	87	86	86.50	85.50
SM Prime Hdg	6.30	6.20	6.30	6.20

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9654.00 Previous: 9624.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12350	11980	11990	11995
Bco Comm Ital	2975	2880	2958	2910
Bco Naz Agricol	748	732	732	750
Bco Naz Lavoro	11100	11010	11100	11040
Bco di Roma	1345	1255	1310	1255
Bco Ambrosian	3800	3625	3700	3725
Benetton	18860	18390	18700	18225
Credito Italiano	1744	1710	1727	1720
Fiat	4455	4330	4330	4435
Fondiaria	6145	5895	5975	5945
Generali Assic	35050	34450	34600	34550
IFIL	4050	3970	4040	4005
Italcementi	9790	9510	9520	9700
Italgas	5595	5470	5535	5500
Mediobanca	8560	8300	8480	8295
Montedison	978	946	946	965
Olivetti	567	516	516	572
Pirelli	2755	2700	2755	2700
RAS	14300	13900	13930	13920
Rinascente	9195	9100	9100	9150
S Paolo Torino	9990	9525	9700	9790
SME	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2400
Standa	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	13300
Stet	4960	4870	4890	4875
Telecom Italia	3130	3070	3105	3070
Toro Assic	17300	16950	17150	17000

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2411.70 Previous: 2383.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alcan I	20.05	20	20.05	20
Bank Montreal	34.85	34.55	34¾	34½
Bce Mob Com	42.85	42.65	42.85	42.60
Cdn Tire A	18	17.90	18	17.95
Cdn Util A	28⅛	28.40	28.40	28.40
Cascades	6⅛	6.15	6.20	6.20
CT Finl Svc	29	29	29	29
Extendicare	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.35
Gaz Metro	15.70	15⅝	15.65	15.60
Gt-West Lifeco	38.35	38.30	38.35	38
Hees Intl Bcp	16	16	16	16
Hudson's Bay	20.15	19.90	20	20.10
Imasco	28.05	27¾	28	27¾
Investors Grp	20¼	20¼	20¼	20.20
Loblaw Cos	11¼	11.60	11.60	11.60
Molson A	20⅝	20.40	20.40	20.40
Natl Bk Canada	11⅝	11.65	11.70	11.70
Oshawa A	18.90	18.80	18.80	18.70
Pancdn Petlm	48.25	47.60	48.25	48.25
Power Corp	23.85	23½	23.85	23.60
Power Finl	40.10	39.95	39.95	39¾
Quebecor B	21.20	21	21	21.10
Rogers Comm B	8.90	8.80	8.80	9
Royal Bk Cda	37.60	37.15	37.35	37.15
Sears Canada	7.70	7.70	7.70	7¾
Shell Cda A	45	45	45	45.45
Southam	16.60	16.35	16½	16.35
Stelco A	6¾	6.65	6.70	6.70
Trilon Finl A	5.70	5.65	5.70	5.80

Oslo
OBX Index: 464.55 Previous: 462.74

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	135.50	132	134.50	132.50
Bergesen Dy B	129.50	128.50	129.50	127.50
Christiania Bk	16.50	16.40	16.50	16.30
Den norske Bk	21	20.80	21	20.90
SAS Norge ASA	61	60	60	62
Dyno Indust	147.50	146.50	146.50	147
Elkem	96	94.50	94.50	95
Hafslund A	49	48.50	49	49
Kvaerner	240	234	240	234
Leif Hoegh	110	109	109	109
Norsk Hydro	307	305	305.50	305
Norske Skog A	196	195	195	195
Orkla	359	354.50	358	356
Rieber B	141	138	140	140
Saga Petlm B	95.50	94.50	94.50	95.50
Schibsted	95	95	95	94
UniStorebr A	37.60	36.80	37.40	37.20

Paris
CAC-40: 2086.19 Previous: 2088.37

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	653	646	652	646
AGF	136.50	133.70	134	135.50
Air Liquide	853	839	847	914
Alcatel Alsth	388.70	374.10	374.10	388.90
Axa	289.50	287.60	289	288
Bancaire	539	525	533	531
BNP	193.80	191.90	192.10	192.40
Bouygues	497.80	493.10	494.50	497.60
Canal Plus	1152	1101	1135	1103
Carrefour	2828	2796	2808	2805
CCF	240.30	236	238.50	240
Credit Local cl	450.50	444.20	445	452.50
Credit Lyon PC	141	134.90	137.20	130
Crown Cork Seal	245	233	240.10	241.90
Danone	725	727	727	731
Elf-Aquitaine	402.50	398.10	401.60	398
Eridania BS	780	756	777	754
Euro Disney	11.95	11.65	11.70	11.75
Eurotunnel uts	9	8.75	9	8.90
Gen. Eaux	545	521	538	530
Havas	331.50	328.50	330.70	328
Lafarge Cop	305	296.50	297.70	305
Legrand	863	849	851	858
L'Oreal	1752	1715	1718	1748
LVMH	1168	1152	1166	1158
Lyon. Eaux	470	465	465.10	468.10
Michelin B	263.90	256	260.10	254.40
Navig Mixte	724	720	724	722
Paribas A	331	325.20	331	326.80
Pechiney SA	214.80	209	214.60	212.70
Pernod Ricard	293.90	289.40	290.70	293.80
Peugeot Cit	586	564	585	569
Pinault-Print	1796	1739	1793	1747
Promodes	1296	1280	1286	1290
Renault	118	114.10	117.80	115.10
Rh-Poulenc A	139.40	135.80	138.40	135.70
Roussel-Uclaf	1325	1212	1215	1225
Sanofi	423.50	416	420.50	420
Schneider	242.60	239.50	241.60	239.50
Ste Generale	594	585	585	588
St Gobain	669	653	668	658
St Louis	1224	1202	1206	1210
Suez	192	190.50	191.40	191.10
Thomson CSF	149.50	148	149.20	149
Total B	400.90	396.10	397.90	400.70
UAP	105.60	102.70	105	104
Valeo	280	278	278.90	280

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 65327.00 Previous: 64484.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.89	9.70	9.89	9.88
Banespa Pfd	2.70	2.50	2.65	2.75
Bradesco Pfd	8.48	8.40	8.45	8.40
Brahma Pfd	638.00	630.00	630.00	630.99
Cemig Pfd	31.05	30.70	31.05	30.90
CESP Pfd	31.00	30.80	31.00	30.50
Eletrobras B	295.00	290.00	295.00	283.00
Itaubanco Pfd	420.00	419.00	420.00	419.50
Light	316.50	315.00	315.00	316.50
Paranapan Pfd	7.98	7.08	7.50	6.95
Petrobras Pfd	122.99	121.00	122.99	120.50
Sid Nacional	22.80	22.30	22.30	22.80
Souza Cruz	7.35	7.29	7.30	7.27
Telebras Pfd	81.00	79.80	80.85	79.60
Telesp Pfd	200.99	198.10	200.00	200.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.05
CVRD Pfd	21.30	21	21.10	21.25

Seoul
Composite Index: 781.88 Previous: 785.19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6050	5800	5800	6050
Hyundai Eng	30200	29000	29500	29200
Hyundai Motor	30500	29600	30000	29900
Korea El Pwr	27500	26500	26800	26700
Korea Mob Tel	578000	552000	557000	558000
LG Electronics	14200	13900	14000	14000
Pohang Iron St	47000	46400	46700	46500
Samsung Elec	59300	56800	58500	57200
Samsung Hvy	10400	10000	10100	10300
Yukong	21100	20700	20800	21000

Singapore
Straits Times: 2154.49 Previous: 2126.27

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.80	11.60	11.80	11.50
City Devlts	11.50	11.40	11.50	11.40
Cycle Carriage	14.40	13.80	14.40	13.70
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.67	0.65	0.67	0.66
DBS	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.95
DBS Land	4.66	4.60	4.64	4.64
Fraser & Neave	14.60	14.20	14.60	14.20
HK Land *	2.28	2.22	2.26	2.25
Hong Leong Fin	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46
Jard Matheson *	6.85	6.75	6.75	6.75
Jard Strategic *	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.18
Keppel	10.60	10.40	10.50	10.40
Natsteel	2.51	2.47	2.48	2.52
Neptune Orient	1.25	1.23	1.24	1.23
OCBC foreign	16.80	16.50	16.80	16.40
O'Sea Union Bk	6.50	6.45	6.45	6.50
Sembawang	6.75	6.65	6.65	6.70
Sing Airlines F	14.50	14.30	14.50	14.30
Sing Petlm	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sing Press F	24.70	24.20	24.50	24
ST Auto F	2.83	2.80	2.80	2.85
ST Ship	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.07
Sing Telecomm	3.36	3.34	3.30	3.36
Straits Steam	4.62	4.50	4.62	4.50
Utd Industrial	1.30	1.26	1.30	1.24
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.80	13.60	13.80	13.60
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.14	3.10	3.10	3.08

*: In U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2174.76 Previous: 0000.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	104	101.50	102.50	102.50
ABB AF	720	714	714	724
AssiDoman F	165.50	164	165	164.50
Astra AF	290	286	286	286.50
Atlas Copco AF	137.50	136	136.50	136.50
Avesta F	71	70	71	71
Electrolux BF	398	393	396.50	395
Ericsson BF	168	137.50	165.50	166
Hennes BF	686	676	677	681
Incentive AF	385	382	385	388
Investor BF	256	253.50	254	254
Kinnevik BF	185	183	183	184
MoDo BF	192	188	188	190.50
Sandvik BF	162	160.50	161.50	160
SCA BF	137.50	136	136	137
S-E Banken AF	59	58	58.50	59
Skandia Fors F	168	165.50	166	168
Skanska BF	255	253	253.50	253
SKF BF	165	162.50	163	164.50
SSAB BF	101	100	100.50	100.50
Stora AF	93	92	92.50	92
Sv Handles AF	151.50	149	151.50	149.50
Sydkraft AF	148	148	148	147
Trelleborg BF	90.50	89	89.50	88
Volvo BF	149.50	147.50	148	148

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2267.80 Previous: 2252.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.74	7.64	7.72	7.62
ANZ Bking	7.03	6.88	7	6.84
BHP	16.69	16.48	16.48	16.34
Boral	3.18	3.15	3.17	3.13
Brambles Ind.	19.65	19.49	19.50	19.50
Burns Philp	1.78	1.75	1.78	1.74
CBA	11.40	11.30	11.37	11.25
CC Amatil	16.66	16.30	16.40	16.40
Coles Myer	4.54	4.49	4.54	4.50
Comalco	7.05	6.97	7.05	6.99
CRA Ltd	18.80	18.56	18.56	18.50
CSR	4.45	4.40	4.41	4.40
Fosters Brew	2.31	2.29	2.30	2.28
GIO Australia	3.17	3.13	3.15	3.12
Goodman Fld	1.31	1.29	1.30	1.30
ICI Australia	11.60	11.50	11.53	11.49
John Fairfax	2.67	2.66	2.67	2.67
Lend Lease	20.51	20.05	20.10	20.40
Mayne Nickless	8.55	8.50	8.51	8.50
MIM Hdgs	1.53	1.50	1.51	1.50
Nat Aust Bank	12.60	12.50	12.54	12.40
News Corp	6.75	6.70	6.75	6.66
North Ltd	3.64	3.56	3.56	3.60
Pacific Dunlop	2.73	2.66	2.68	2.70
Pioneer Intl	3.63	3.59	3.59	3.60
Placer Pacific	1.55	1.53	1.53	1.52
Santos	4.94	4.89	4.90	4.90
Southcorp	3.62	3.54	3.57	3.57
Wesfarmers	7.99	7.91	7.95	7.88
Wstrn Mining	8.51	8.35	8.36	8.34
Westfield Trt	2.32	2.31	2.32	2.30
Westpac Bking	6.40	6.33	6.37	6.34
Woodside Pet	8.15	8.05	8.10	8.04
Woolworths	2.90	2.86	2.88	2.84

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6518.46 Previous: 6471.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	51.50	51	51	51.50
Cathay Life Ins	178	175	178	175
Chang Hwa Bk	162	159	162	160
China Steel	26.70	26.50	26.50	26.50
China Trust	53.50	51.50	53	52
Evergreen	50.50	49.50	49.90	50.50
Far East Text	31.50	30.90	31.20	31.50
First Bank	170	167	170	168
Formosa CF	34.80	34.10	34.30	34.50
Hua Nan Bk	138	134	137	135
Hualon Teijran	25	24.50	24.60	24.90
ICBC	87	85	84.50	86
President Ent	41.20	40.80	41.10	41.50
Taiwan Cmnt	57.50	56.50	57	56.50
Tatung	62.50	61.50	62.50	62

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5265.86 Previous: 5343.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.60	18.20	18.30	18.70
Air Canada	5.15	5.05	5.15	5.15
Alberta Energy	25.65	25.40	25.40	25.60
Alcan Alum	43.30	42.65	43	42.70
Avenor A	23.60	23.30	23.30	23½
Bk Nova Scotia	36.80	36.10	36¼	36.30
Barrick Gold	37¼	36.65	37.20	37.10
BCE	55.80	54⅞	55½	55
BC Telecomm	27½	27.35	27.35	27.40
Bombardier B	18.90	18.55	18¾	18½
Brascan A	25.60	25.40	25½	25.55
Cameco	69.10	68.85	69	68.85
CIBC	48⅛	47.80	48.30	47.80
Cdn Airlines	1.92	1.85	1.92	1.91
Cdn Nat Res	29.45	29	29	29.35
Cdn Occid Pet	23.20	22.90	23	23¼
Cdn Pacific	32	31.55	32	31.80
Cominco	29¾	29.70	29¾	29½
Consumers Gas	21.85	21.65	21.65	21.90
Dofasco	21.95	21.65	21.90	21.90
Domtar Inc B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	9.10
Du Pont Cda A	29.85	29.85	29.85	30¼
Echo Bay Min	12.80	12.55	12¾	12.80
Empire Co. A	13.20	13.10	13.20	12.95
Falconbridge	29.40	29¼	29¾	29½
Fletcher Chall A	18⅝	18.20	18.30	18.65
Franco Nevada	50½	50.10	50½	50
Guardian Cap A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	9¼
Horsham	21	20¾	20.80	20.65
Imperial Oil	59.85	58.80	58.90	60
Inco	43.60	43.15	43.35	43.15
IPL Energy	37.15	36.85	37.10	37.10
Laidlaw A	14.30	14	14.30	14.05
Laidlaw B	14.45	14.10	14.30	14.15
Loewen Group	46⅛	44	46⅛	44
Ldn Insur Gp	31½	31.30	31½	31.30
Macmill Bldl	19.35	19	19.15	19.45
Magna Intl A	65⅛	64.95	65⅛	65
Maple Leaf Fds	8.45	7.95	8.40	7.95
Moore	24.20	24	24.20	24.05
Newbridge Net	97.70	94⅛	96	93.40
Noranda Inc	28.55	28.35	28.40	28.40
Noranda Forest	9	8.95	8.95	9
Norcen Energy	25.55	25.40	25⅛	25.60
Nthern Telecom	74.85	71¾	74.10	71.60
Nova	12.35	12.20	12¼	12.20
Onex	14.20	14.10	14.10	14.20
Placer Dome	34⅛	33.30	34	33.45
Potash Sask	102½	101¼	101¼	101½
Provigo	6.35	6.30	6.35	6¼
Quebecor Print	22½	22.35	22½	22½
Renaissance	40⅛	40.05	40⅛	40.40
Rio Algom	26.60	26½	26½	26.60
Seagram Co	48½	48.05	48⅛	48.15
Stone Consold	15⅝	15.55	15.60	15.90
Talisman Eny	36.30	36.05	36.10	36.35
Teleglobe	23.85	23.60	23.85	23.70
Telus	19.05	18.80	19	18.80
Thomson	24¼	24.10	24.20	24.30
TorDom Bank	27.85	27.35	27.65	27.35
Transalta	15⅛	15.60	15⅛	15.70
TransCda Pipe	22	21.80	21.95	21.85
Utd Dominion	28.45	27.85	27.85	28.40
Westburn	10	10	10	9.90
Westcoast Eny	21.60	21.40	21.40	21.60
Weston	56	55.15	55½	55½

Vienna
ATX Index: 1023.38 Previous: 1012.25

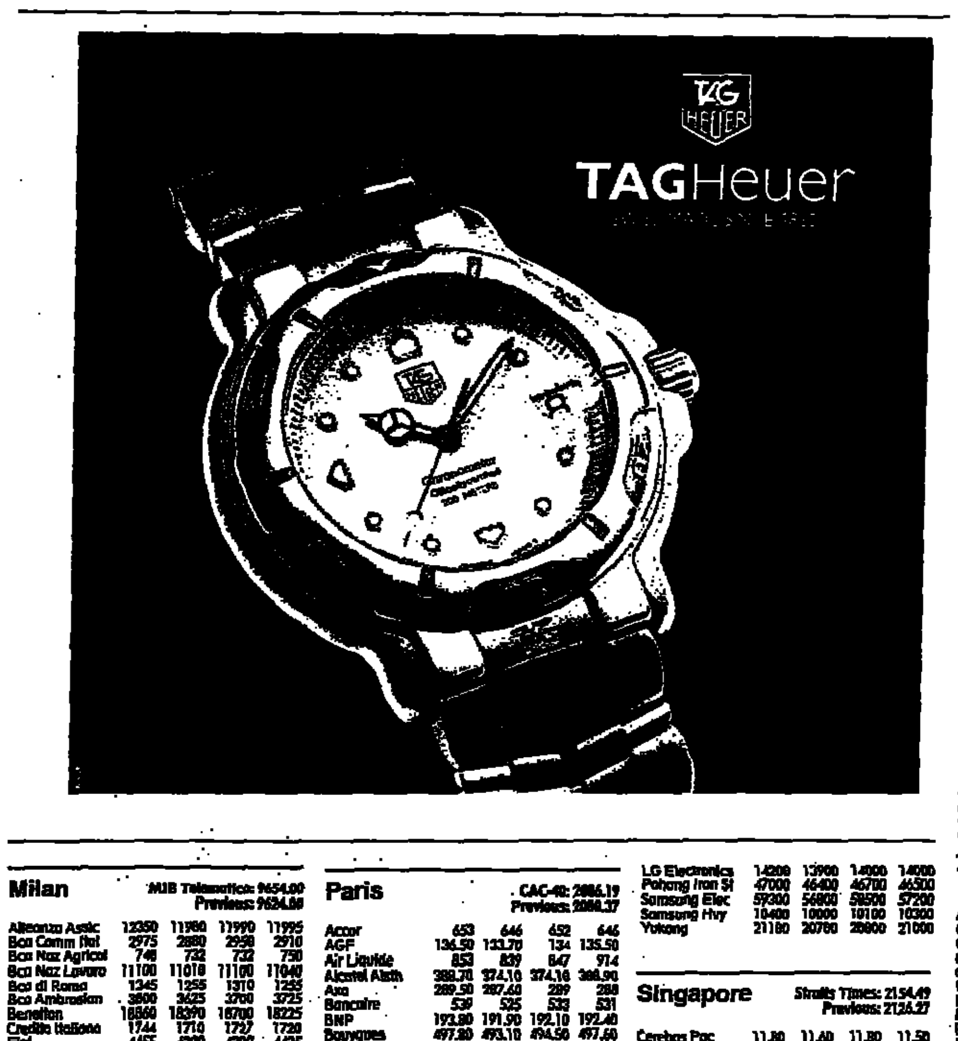
	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Austr Airlines	1466	1466	1466	1470
Brau-Un Goess	635	630	632.50	630
Bund Vers Pfd	402	402	402	403
Creditanst Pfd	463	452	455	451.50
EA-Generali	2879	2825	2879	2840
EVN	1409.50	1401	1401	1405
Interunfall	1500	1500	1500	n.a.
Lenzing	640	630	635	634
Leykam	295	288	292	295
Mayr-Melnhof	509.50	500	510	508
OMV	1043	1030	1043	1037
Oest Brau	645	637	639	645
Oest Elektriz	758	754.20	757	754.20
VA Tech	1388	1357.50	1388	1357.50
Wienerberger	1926	1915	1926	1915

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2221.45 Previous: 2213.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.19	3.17	3.17	3.18
Brierley Invt	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.44
Carter Holt ord	3.29	3.28	3.28	3.29
Fernz	4.46	4.44	4.46	4.49
Fisher Paykel	4.95	4.90	4.90	4.95
FC Forest	1.98	1.97	1.97	1.96
Goodman Fder	1.48	1.46	1.48	1.46
Indep News	5.55	5.50	5.55	5.55
Lion Nathan	3.65	3.60	3.65	3.59
Nat Gas nore	2.12	2.10	2.10	2.12
NZ Refining	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60
Telecom NZ	6.87	6.82	6.86	6.78
Wilson Horton	9.70	9.60	9.70	9.60

Zurich
SPI Index: 2394.80 Previous: 2379.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adecco B	356	353	355	355
Alusuisse R	970	964	966	960
Ares-Serono B	1257	1240	1250	1235
Baloise Hdg R	2570	2500	2520	2520
ABB B	1536	1522	1526	1528
BK Vision	703	697	702	701
Bobst B	1695	1645	1695	1650
Ciba Geigy R	1593	1586	1591	1586
CS Holdings R	125	122.50	124.75	122.25
Elektrowatt B	497	490	494	497
Fischer B	1250	1238	1244	1229
Hilti PC	870	868	870	870
Holderbank B	944	928	935	938
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1318	1305	1318	1310
Nestle R	1412	1398	1398	1413
Oerlikon R	119.75	118	119.50	118.25
Pargesa Hld B	1373	1365	1368	1370
PharmVisn B	556	551	553	552
Pirelli B	160	152	159	152
Roche Hdg PC	9395	9330	9360	9330
Sandoz R	1495	1486	1493	1488
SBC R	239.50	227.50	237.50	237.25
Schindler B	1230	1220	1225	1231
SGS B	2945	2920	2945	2940
SMH B	870	857	861	856
Sulzer R	737	725	729	729
Swiss Reins R	1331	1323	1331	1318
Swissair R	1075	1056	1064	1070
UBS B	1169	1153	1157	1160
Valora Hdg R	215	211.50	214.75	216
Winterthur R	770	762	764	765
Zurich Assur R	337	332	335	334



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3. Follow the voice instruction, and input the five digit document code followed by the hatch (#) key.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP

Fernando Llano/AP

Thomas Muster hitting a forehand against Nicolas Lapentti.

Muster Wins in Bogota

TENNIS Thomas Muster of Austria won his ATP-leading seventh title of the year, beating Nicolas Lapentti of Ecuador 6-7 (8-6), 6-2, 6-3 in the final of the Colombian World Series in Bogota. *(AP)*

Makinen Takes Title

RALLYING Tommi Makinen of Finland clinched the world drivers championship Monday with a victory in Rally Australia. Makinen, in a Mitsubishi, won in 4 hours, 8 minutes, 50 seconds, one minute and 17 seconds ahead of Kenneth Eriksson in a Subaru. Makinen has 115 points. Carlos Sainz of Spain is second with 74 with only two events left. *(Reuters)*

Doohan Wins 3d Straight

MOTORCYCLING Michael Doohan of Australia took his third consecutive 500cc world championship after finishing second to Carlos Checa in the Grand Prix of Catalonia on Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Robertson Stays in Jail

BASKETBALL Alvin Robertson remained jailed Monday after a judge rejected a plea bargain that would have given the former NBA All-Star a 10-year probated sentence for burglary of his former girlfriend's apartment. The Texas state judge, Raymond Angelini, had revoked Robertson's bond last month after his arrest on a felony criminal mischief charge after the former girlfriend's car was vandalized. *(AP)*

Last Pair Decides The Presidents Cup

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As Fred Couples walked up the 18th fairway surrounded by his giddy teammates toward the last green, the chant began. "Fred-die, Fred-die," came the roar out of the grandstand from fans who had been waiting for the final and ultimately decisive match in the Presidents Cup between Fred Couples of the United States and Vijay Singh of Fiji.

The day had started with the U.S. club leading the International team, 10½-9½, and needing to win six of the 12 singles to win the trophy.

The United States won five of the first seven singles to move into a 15½-11½ lead. One victory in the five remaining singles would clinch the Cup. But Steve Elkington, Ernie Els, Greg Norman and Frank Nobilo all won their matches to even the score.

Elkington holed a 25-footer at the eighteenth to beat Justin Leonard. Els defeated Phil Mickelson in a battle of two of the world's best young players, and Norman won four of his final five holes to beat Corey Pavin.

Nobilo, in the penultimate match, won his last five holes to down British Open champion Tom Lehman, leaving it to Couples and Singh to decide the cup.

The last pair came to the penultimate hole with Couples one up. The American rolled in a 40-foot putt for a most improbable birdie that became the defining stroke in a taut competition.

Even after Couples's ball plunged into the center of the cup, Singh had a chance for glory himself. If he made his 25-footer, also for birdie, the two men would have had to play the 18th hole with Couples 1-up.

Instead, his ball caught a spike mark about halfway up to the hole, took a tick to the right and missed by inches. Singh was mobbed by his teammates patting him on the back for a putt well struck, but, in the end, Couples had posted a 2-and-1 victory and walked up the 18th fairway to the cheers of the gallery.

In 1994, the Presidents Cup was a 20-12 American blowout against a far inferior International team. Sunday, against a formidable foe that included three of the world's top 10 players, it was a classic confrontation.

It was a day of memorable swings of momentum, brilliant shot-making from both sides and gut-wrenching emotion that had several players on the International side in tears at the end.

There also was a whiff of controversy when the International players appeared at a post-match news conference. David Frost of South Africa told a teammate sitting next to him that the celebration after Couples holed out his putt may have spilled over onto Singh's putting line. Asked about it with the mikes turned on, both Frost and Singh insisted that was not the case, though Singh said the spike mark clearly affected the roll of his final failed putt.

Couples said his putt did not look all that difficult, despite its distance.

"I felt like the putt was pretty straight, maybe a little bit to the left and then to the right, and when I hit it I knew it was great speed. It was going in three or four feet from the hole and I turned around and the first guy I laid eyes on was Mark O'Meara. So I ran at him and it was a great feeling, great for me."

Blake Sell/Reuters

Fred Couples celebrating on the 17th green while Vijay Singh walks past.

Soccer Clubs Play Musical Managers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Three soccer coaches accepted new jobs Monday in a complex dance that stretched over three continents.

Arsene Wenger of France was finally named manager of Arsenal in the English premier league on Monday, following his release from the Grampus Eight club in Japan. Wenger will be replaced by Carlos Quieroz, coach of the New York/New Jersey Metro Stars in the United States, who told that club Sunday that he would leave.

Meanwhile, Stewart Houston, who acted briefly as interim manager at Arsenal, found a permanent job as manager of Queens Park Rangers.

Wenger, who turns 47 next month, will be the fifth man to lead Arsenal in 18 months, following George Graham, Houston twice, Bruce Rioch and Pat Rice, who is now in temporary charge of the team.

Arsenal said that Wenger, who has coached the Nancy and Monaco clubs in France, would take over at Highbury on Sept. 30.

Wenger will be only the fourth man from outside the British Isles to coach a senior English club, following Jozef Venglos of Slovakia at Aston Villa, Ossie Ardiles of Argentina at Tottenham and Ruud Gullit of the Netherlands at Chelsea.

Houston resigned as interim manager of Arsenal on Friday. Shortly before the announcement of Wenger's appointment, Houston was named manager of Rangers, the English first-division club.

Quieroz, 43, said he was under pressure from Grampus Eight to make a decision by Monday — when the club released Wenger. He informed MetroStars officials of his decision following a 2-0 loss at Columbus on Sunday night.

Quieroz, who is Portuguese, came to the United States to replace Eddie Firmani and to try to salvage a foundering club in Major League Soccer's biggest market. Grampus Eight had reportedly offered him a $2 million annual salary.

Sources close to the MetroStars said that club offered a three-year contract worth $500,000 annually.

The MetroStars are in third place in the Eastern Conference, two points ahead of Columbus and three in front of New England in the race for the final two playoff berths. Quieroz is contracted to the MetroStars through the end of the MLS season, which runs through the championship game on Oct. 20.

(Reuters, AP)

■ Drink Tests for English Teams

English professional soccer players will face random breath tests after matches and training sessions, Reuters reported from London.

The tests were announced Monday by the Football Association, the governing body of English soccer. "If a player is drinking enough to produce a positive test after a game it would indicate a serious drink problem," said Steve Double of the FA.

Tiger Learns a Lesson From the 'Grass Snake'

By Larry Dorman
New York Times Service

COAL VALLEY, Illinois — It was all right there for Tiger Woods on Sunday. He held a three-stroke lead after three holes in the final round of the Quad City Classic and he had a long par-four in front of him, the kind he routinely disposes of with a blinding flash of his driver and a flick of his pitching wedge.

He had turned a bogey into a birdie at the second hole and he was 11 under par, cruising toward his first victory as a professional golfer, his passage from potential greatness to the real deal in just his third pro tournament.

Huge throngs traipsed after him — tournament organizers estimated crowds near 100,000 for the week. They were Tiger galleries, filled with kids and people of color, bursting with expectancy and enthusiasm that spilled out across the Oakwood Country Club and impacted everyone, including the competitors.

"I was expecting him to win," said Ed Fiori, his playing partner. "It was his tournament to win. He was playing great."

Then it happened, quickly and unexpectedly, as it often does on PGA Tour on Sundays. Woods made a bad pass with his driver, followed it with a rookie mistake and the lead and his chances of winning the tournament wound up in the bottom of an algae-covered pond.

He took a drop, tried to hit a 6-iron from a lie above his feet through an opening about the size of a doorway. His ball ricocheted off a tree and Woods, 20, took a walk to a quad city of another kind — a quadruple-bogey 8.

Ed Fiori — a small, pudgy, short-hitting journeyman with a history of injuries who hadn't won in 14 years and eight months — shot a 67 and won the golf tournament. Fiori, 43, just last week talked of retiring from the game to become a charter-boat captain. The question was how Fiori, one of the shortest drivers on tour, could take on Woods, the longest driver in the game, and sail right past him. "Kind of like the grass snake gettin' the cobra," Fiori said.

Exactly. It was lesson time at the Quad City, and what the grass snake showed the cobra was that putting and perseverance are prerequisites to success and that, at any time, one of the pros out here is likely to demonstrate both attributes at once — unexpectedly.

Woods was stunned and shaken again, three holes later, when he four-putted from eight feet for a double-bogey after nearly driving the green at the 342-yard hole.

However, even after throwing away six strokes in a four-hole span, Woods refused to quit. He had a total of six birdies and fought his way to a 72, good for a tie for fifth place and a check for $42,150 that brought his earnings to $82,194 in three events for 166th on the money list.

Although he was disconsolate after the round, at times seeming on the verge of tears, there may be long-term benefits from the short-term disappointment.

"It might be, in a cruel way, better than if he won," said Butch Harmon, Woods's swing instructor. "Now he knows what Sundays are out here with the lead, and the experience could make him a better champion down the road."

AP
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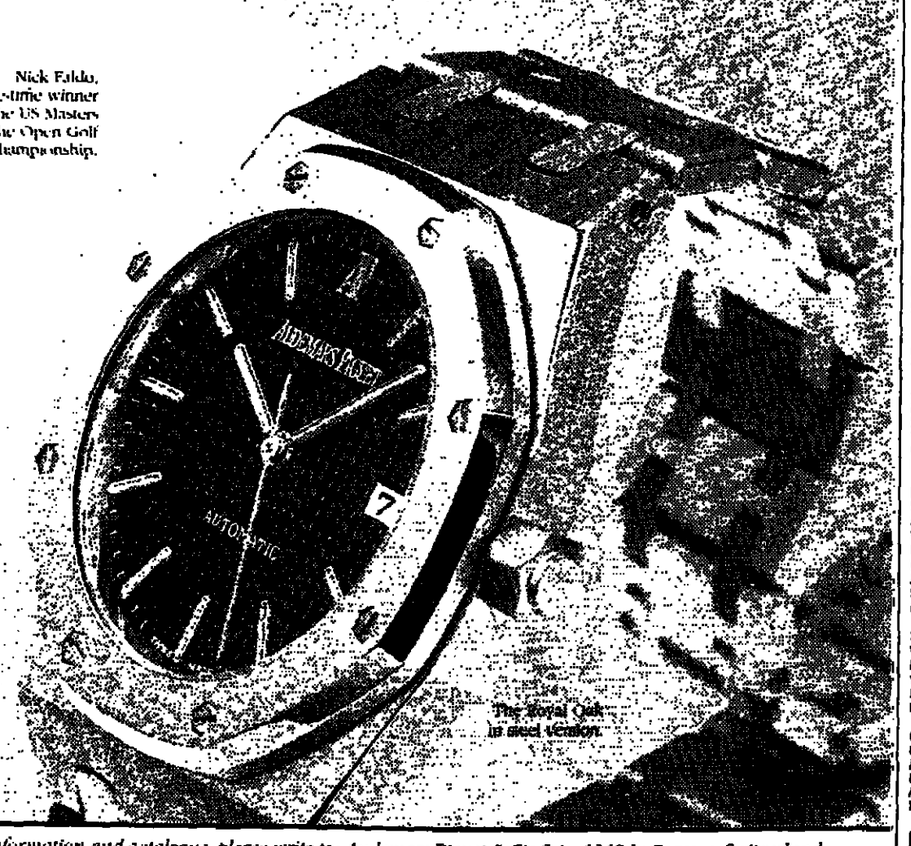
Nick Faldo, three-time winner of the US Masters and of the Open Golf Championship.



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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	84	64	.568	—
Baltimore	82	67	.550	2½
Boston	76	73	.510	8½
Toronto	68	81	.456	16½
Detroit	51	99	.340	34
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	89	59	.601	—
Chicago	80	70	.533	10
Minnesota	74	75	.497	15½
Milwaukee	73	78	.483	17½
Kansas City	69	80	.463	20½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	84	65	.564	—
Seattle	77	70	.524	6
Oakland	72	79	.477	13
California	65	84	.436	19

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	87	61	.588	—
Montreal	82	67	.550	5½
Florida	72	79	.477	16½
New York	67	82	.450	20½
Philadelphia	61	89	.407	27
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	80	70	.533	—
Houston	78	73	.517	2½
Chicago	74	74	.500	5
Cincinnati	74	75	.497	5½
Pittsburgh	64	85	.430	15½
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	84	65	.564	—
San Diego	84	66	.560	½
Colorado	79	71	.527	5½
San Francisco	60	89	.403	24

SUNDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 001 000 000—1 6 0
Toronto 002 010 00x—3 9 0
Mendoza, Lloyd (6), Nelson (7) and Girardi; W.Williams, Timlin (9) and S. Martinez. W— W. Williams, 4-2. L— Mendoza, 3-5. Sv—Timlin (26). HRs—New York, Jeter (9). Toronto, Carter (29).

Chicago 102 020 300—6 9 0
Boston 300 120 201—9 11 2
Tapani, Darwin (5), Bertotti (7), Simas (7), Levine (8), Hernandez (8) and Borders; Wakefield, Eshelman (7), Lacy (7), Mahomes (8), Slocumb (8) and Haselman. W—Slocumb, 4-5. L—Hernandez, 6-4. HRs—Chicago, F. Thomas 3 (35), Ventura (33), Tarasbull (25). Boston, Vaughn 2 (41), Jr.Valentin 2 (13).

Seattle 000 401 200—7 10 0
Minnesota 000 000 000—0 2 3
Torres and Wilson; Robertson, Klingenbeck (6), Parra (8) and Walbeck. W—Torres, 2-2. L—Robertson, 7-15. HRs—Seattle, Griffey Jr. (45), Buhner (40). Minn—None.

Baltimore 403 100 002—10 13 1
Detroit 400 110 000—6 7 2
Coppinger, Corbin (5), Orosco (8), Mitchin (9), Mills (9) and Parrish; Van Poppel, Keagle (3), Cummings (6), B. Williams (8) and Augustus, Casanova (9). W—Corbin, 2-0. L—Van Poppel, 3-7. HRs—Baltimore, Anderson (46), Bonilla (28), C. Ripken 2 (22), Parent (8). Detroit, T. Clark 2 (22).

Oakland 021 203 010 1—10 14 1
Cleveland 000 403 002 0—9 15 2
(10 innings)
Telgheder, Groom (6), Acre (6), Mohler (7), Taylor (9), Johns (9), Reyes (9) and Steinbach; Hershiser, Embree (7), Shuey (7), Assenmacher (9), Mesa (10) and Alomar, Pena (9). HRs—Oak., Steinbach (32), Young (18). Cleveland, Thome (36), Ramirez (31).

Milwaukee 001 100 000—2 10 1
Texas 010 003 02x—6 11 0
Garcia, Wickman (6), Miranda (8) and Matheny; Oliver, Russell (8), Vosberg (8) and Valle. W—Oliver, 13-6. L—Garcia, 4-4. Sv—Vosberg (8). HRs—Texas, McLemore (5), Tettleton (22).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 110 010 000—3 8 1
New York 000 000 101—2 10 1
Glavine, Wohlers (9) and Lopez; Wilson, Mlicki (8) and Castilla, Greene (9). W—Glavine, 14-9. L—Wilson, 4-12. Sv—Wohlers (35).

(First Game)

Pittsburgh 202 000 000—4 11 0
San Francisco 000 100 000—1 10 1
Lieber, Ruebel (8) and Kendall; Rueter, Dewey (8) and R. Wilkins. W—Lieber, 8-5. L—Rueter, 5-8. Sv—Ruebel (1).

(Second Game)

Pittsburgh 001 101 101 6—11 15 1
San Francisco 000 100 004 4—9 12 2
(10 innings)
Loiselle, Micelli (7), Dessens (9), Ruebel (9), M. Wilkins (9), Walkhouse (10), Beever (10) and Oelki; Bourgeois, Carlson (7), Creek (9), Poole (10), DeLucia (10), Jensen, R. Wilkins (10). W—M. Wilkins, 4-3. L—Poole, 1-1.

Florida 201 100 000—4 10 0
Montreal 000 001 200—3 6 1
Leiter, Hammond (7), Nen (8) and Zaun; Johnson (6); Dool, Manuel (4), Dyer (6), Juden (8), Urbina (9) and Webster. W—Leiter, 15-12. L—Dool, 3-4. Sv—Nen (32). HR—Florida, Conine (24).

Houston 020 000 026—4 6 1
Colorado 021 503 00x—11 14 1
Drabek, Hernandez (4), T. Jones (5), Hudek (7), Holt (8) and Eusebio; Knorr (9); M.Thompson, Burke (8), Nied (9) and Owens. W—M. Thompson, 8-10. L—Drabek, 6-9. HRs—Colorado, Galarraga 2 (45), Castilla (39).

Cincinnati 000 000 000—0 6 1
San Diego 200 222 00x—8 15 1
Jarvis, P. Martinez (4), Sullivan (5), Remlinger (5), Portugal (6), J. Ruffin (7), Cormier (8) and Taubensee; Fordyce (8); Hamilton, Blair (7) and Johnson. W—Hamilton, 14-8. L—Jarvis, 7-9. Sv—Blair (1).

St. Louis 022 100 000—5 7 0
Los Angeles 001 000 14x—6 14 1
Al.Benes, Petkovsek (7), Eckersley (8) and Pagnozzi; Candiotti, Park (4), Radinsky (7), Te.Worrell (9) and Prince, Piazza (9). W—Radinsky, 4-1. L— Eckersley, 0-6. Sv—Te.Worrell (43). HR—St. Louis, Gaetti (21).

Philadelphia 010 002 020—5 9 1
Chicago 000 000 100—1 6 0
Schilling and Santiago; Foster, Casian (7), Bottenfield (8), Campbell (9) and Houston. W—Schilling, 8-9. L—Foster, 7-4. HRs—Philadelphia, Santiago 3 (25).

Los Angeles 4, San Jose 2

STANDINGS: Eastern Conference— y-Tampa Bay 54; x-D.C. 40; NY-NJ 36; Columbus 34; New England 33. **Western Conference**— x-Los Angeles 43; x-Dallas 41; x-Kansas City 41; x-San Jose 38; Colorado 29. (x-clinched playoff berth; y-clinched conference title).

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	3	0	0	1.000	98	47
Indianapolis	3	0	0	1.000	66	44
Buffalo	2	0	0	1.000	40	30
New England	1	2	0	.333	57	41
N.Y. Jets	0	3	0	.000	40	88
CENTRAL						
Houston	2	1	0	.667	82	60
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	.500	40	41
Baltimore	1	2	0	.333	49	74
Cincinnati	1	2	0	.333	65	68
Jacksonville	1	2	0	.333	54	60
WEST						
Denver	3	0	0	1.000	88	49
Kansas City	3	0	0	1.000	74	39
San Diego	2	1	0	.667	66	63
Oakland	1	2	0	.333	34	41
Seattle	0	3	0	.000	44	94

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	2	1	0	.667	54	70
Washington	2	1	0	.667	55	30
Dallas	1	2	0	.333	57	47
Arizona	0	3	0	.000	23	89
N.Y. Giants	0	3	0	.000	30	81
CENTRAL						
Green Bay	3	0	0	1.000	115	26
Minnesota	3	0	0	1.000	60	44
Chicago	1	2	0	.333	39	36
Detroit	1	2	0	.333	51	47
Tampa Bay	0	3	0	.000	32	82
WEST						
Carolina	2	0	0	1.000	51	26
San Francisco	2	0	0	1.000	61	11
St. Louis	1	1	0	.500	26	50
Atlanta	0	2	0	.000	23	52
New Orleans	0	3	0	.000	46	79

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

New England 31, Arizona 0
Houston 29, Baltimore 13
Philadelphia 24, Detroit 17
Minnesota 20, Chicago 14
Cincinnati 30, New Orleans 15
Miami 36, New York Jets 27
Green Bay 42, San Diego 16
Indianapolis 25, Dallas 24
Oakland 17, Jacksonville 3
Kansas City 35, Seattle 17
Washington 37, New York Giants 10
Denver 27, Tampa Bay 23

CFL STANDINGS

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	10	2	0	386	243	20
Montreal	7	5	0	313	304	14
Hamilton	5	7	0	257	373	10
Ottawa	3	8	0	195	316	6
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	9	3	0	423	214	18
Edmonton	7	5	0	276	211	14
Winnipeg	6	5	0	271	302	12
British Columbia	3	9	0	270	334	6
Saskatchewan	3	9	0	234	328	6

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Ottawa 18, Saskatchewan 16
Hamilton 30, Edmonton 14

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

GROUP THREE

Jamaica 3, Honduras 0
St. Vincent and Grenadines 0, Mexico 3

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Columbus 2, NY/NJ 0

GOLF

PRESIDENT'S CUP

Results of the Presidents Cup matches, played on the 7,289-yard, par-72 Robert Trent Jones Golf Club course:

Craig Parry, International, def. Mark Brooks, U.S., 5 and 4; David Duval, U.S., def. Peter Senior, 3 and 2; Mark O'Meara, U.S., def. Nick Price, 1 up; David Frost, International, def. Kenny Perry, 7 and 6; Steve Stricker, U.S., def. Robert Allenby, 6 and 5; Scott Hoch, U.S., def. Mark McNulty, 1 up; Davis Love III, U.S., def. Jumbo Ozaki, 5 and 4; Steve Elkington, International, def. Justin Leonard, 1 up; Ernie Els, International, def. Phil Mickelson, 3 and 2; Greg Norman, International, def. Corey Pavin, 3 and 1; Frank Nobilo, International, def. Tom Lehman, 3 and 2; Fred Couples, U.S., def. Vijay Singh, 2 and 1.

(U.S. def. Internationals 16 ½ to 15 ½)

QUAD CITY CLASSIC

Leading Scores Sunday after the first round of the $1.2 million Quad City Classic, played on the 6,792-yard, par-70 Oakwood Country Club course:

Ed Fiori	66-68-67-67—268
Andrew Magee	69-70-69-68—276
Chris Perry	68-70-67-66—271
Steve Jones	68-68-67-68—271
Jeff Maggert	67-68-73-64—272
Hugh Royer	71-68-65-68—272
Phil Blackmar	69-71-65-67—272
Tiger Woods	69-64-67-72—272
Loren Roberts	69-70-69-66—274
Jeff Sluman	69-69-69-67—274
Brian Tennyson	72-67-67-68—274

TENNIS

COLOMBIAN WORLD SERIES

IN BOGOTA

FINAL

Thomas Muster (1), Austria, def. Nicolas Lapentti (4), Ecuador, 6-7 (6-8), 6-2, 6-3.

HOCKEY

NHL PRESEASON

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Ottawa 4, Hartford 2
Calgary 3, Colorado 2
Washington 4, Florida 3, OT
Detroit 4, Toronto 2
St. Louis 4, Dallas 3
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 3
Edmonton 4, Phoenix 2
Los Angeles 2, Anaheim 0
San Jose 3, Vancouver 1

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

TEXAS —Recalled RHP Jose Alberro and RHP Danny Patterson, INF Benji Gil and INF Luis Ortiz from Oklahoma City, AA.

COLLEGE

CALIFORNIA —Named Ben Braun men's basketball coach, signed to 5-year contract.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

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صكذا من الأهل

SPORTS

Padres Stay Close With Rout of Reds

The Associated Press

All eyes, it seemed, were on the scoreboard at San Diego's Jack Murphy Stadium in the eighth inning as it gave updates of the St. Louis-Los Angeles game.

Well, maybe not quite everybody was looking. "My eyes were right in here in the clubhouse with this ice pack on my heel," said Tony

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Gwynn. "I know there were a lot of people watching the scoreboard, but the bottom line is, if we take care of our own business we'll be fine."

Gwynn did just that with a 4-for-4 day, and Ken Caminiti tied Dave Winfield's single-season club RBI record as the San Diego Padres routed the Cincinnati Reds, 8-0, on Sunday.

The Dodgers rallied to beat St. Louis, 6-5, to keep a half-game lead in the NL West over San Diego. But the Padres did increase their wild-card lead to 1½ games over Montreal.

"If LA won today, or if it lost, it doesn't much matter because we've got 12 games left and seven of them are against LA," Gwynn said.

Gwynn, who added two RBIs, raised his average to .357 with the 29th four-hit game of his career.

Caminiti tied Winfield's 1979 RBI record of 118 with a bases-loaded single in the fourth, scoring winning pitcher Joey Hamilton (14-8) and Rickey Henderson for a 4-0 lead.

Dodgers 6, Cardinals 5 Los Angeles scored four times in the eighth inning, capped by Tim Wallach's two-run single, for its 18th victory in 23 games.

Gary Gaetti's 21st home run gave visiting St. Louis a 4-0 lead in the third. But the Cardinals did not get a hit after Mike Gallego's leadoff single in the fourth.

Rockies 11, Astros 4 Andres Galarraga, leading the NL with 45 home runs and 140 RBIs, connected twice at Coors Field as Colorado won its eighth in a row.

Galarraga hit a solo drive in the second inning and a three-run shot in the sixth. Vinny Castilla hit his 39th home run — 21 of them coming on first pitches.

Phillies 6, Cubs 1 Benito Santiago hit three home runs and drove in six runs for visiting Philadelphia. Santiago hit a leadoff home run in the second, a three-run homer with one out in the sixth, and a two-run homer with none out in the eighth to raise his season total to 29.

Rangers 6, Brewers 2 Mark McLemore and Mickey Tettleton homered as host Texas halted a season-high four-game losing streak on the day the team retired Nolan Ryan's number 34.

Pirates 4, Giants 1; Pirates 11, Giants 9 Jermaine Allensworth went 6-for-10 as Pittsburgh won a doubleheader in San Francisco and completed a five-game sweep.

The last time the Giants lost five straight games in a series at home was 1901, when they played in New York.

Tony Womack's two-run double highlighted a six-run 10th in the second game. The Giants rallied for four runs, but lost for the 15th time in 17 games.

In games reported in late editions Monday:

Braves 3, Mets 2 In New York, Tom Glavine struck out 10 in 8⅔ innings and Chipper Jones drove in two runs to help Atlanta stop a six-game losing streak.

Marlins 4, Expos 3 Jeff Conine homered for the second straight day and Florida ended Montreal's eight-game winning streak at Olympic Stadium.

Orioles 16, Tigers 6 Baltimore blasted five home runs in Detroit, breaking a number of records. Baltimore's 243 home runs surpassed the single-season record of 240 set by the '61 Yankees.

Cal Ripken's four RBIs moved him past Brooks Robinson's 1,357 for first place on the Orioles' career list, and Brady Anderson opened a game with a homer for the 11th time this season, breaking the AL mark set by Rickey Henderson in 1986.

Blue Jays 3, Yankees 1 At Toronto, the AL East got a little tighter as New York's winning streak was stopped at five games.

John Olerud was hit twice by pitches, giving Toronto the major-league record for hit batsmen (81) in a season.

Red Sox 9, White Sox 8 Troy O'Leary's two-out RBI single in the ninth inning helped the host Red Sox overcome a three-homer game by Frank Thomas. Thomas hit solo home runs in the first, third and fifth innings against Tim Wakefield. His first drive was his 215th, breaking a tie with Carlton Fisk for the White Sox team lead.

With a chance to tie the major-league record of four homers in a game, Thomas drew an intentional walk in the seventh and struck out swinging in the eighth.

Mariners 7, Twins 0 At Minneapolis, Paul Molitor remained at 2,998 career hits after grounding out three times. Molitor, trying to become the 21st player to reach 3,000, went 0-for-3 and was hit by a pitch.

Athletics 10, Indians 9 Geronimo Berroa scored on Kenny Lofton's throwing error as Oakland stopped host Cleveland's six-game winning streak.

• At Kansas City, the Angels and Royals were rained out and will not make up the date.

Beth A. Keiser/The Associated Press

Wide receiver Qadry Ismail of the Vikings breaking away from Chicago's Donnell Woolford in Minnesota's victory.

Colts Throw Cowboys For a Loss

At 3-0, Indianapolis Joins Some Surprising Teams

The Associated Press

For the second straight season, the Indianapolis Colts beat the reigning Super Bowl champion by one point. Last year the Colts beat the San Francisco 49ers, 18-17. On Sunday they edged the Cowboys, 25-24, after Cary Blanchard kicked a 43-yard field goal with 51 seconds left and Dallas kicker Chris Boniol hit the crossbar with a 57-yard effort at the final gun.

Indianapolis is one of six unbeaten teams in the NFL, joining Green Bay, Kansas City, Minnesota, Miami, and Denver.

The Colts were missing six starters, including Marshall Faulk and Tony Bennett.

"Not too many people gave us a chance because we had so many guys out," said Jim Harbaugh, the Colts' quarterback. "This might be the best win I've ever been associated with."

The Cowboys went ahead, 21-3, in the first 24 minutes. After Blanchard put the Colts up 3-0, Troy Aikman, the Dallas quarterback, hit fullback Daryl Johnston with a 5-yard touchdown pass on fourth-and-one. The Dallas defense then created two scores.

First Tony Tolbert cracked Harbaugh from behind and Deion Sanders picked up the ball, returning it 22 yards for a touchdown.

Two plays later, Roger Harper intercepted a pass at the Colts' 44 to set up a drive that ended with Emmitt Smith's 2-yard touchdown run.

Two field goals by Blanchard cut the Dallas lead to 21-9 at halftime. Then the Colts took over. Harbaugh threw a screen pass to Marcus Pollard who ran to the end zone for a 48 yard touchdown.

Harbaugh then hit Ken Dilger with an 8-yard TD pass to give the Colts a 22-21 lead. Dallas regained the lead when Boniol hit from 52 yards with 13:26 left, but his 40-yarder with 2:48 to go hit the right upright and bounced away, leaving the Colts a field goal from victory.

Harbaugh, who was 19-of-28 for 244 yards, hit Ken Dilger with a 28-yard pass and Zack Crockett with an 18-yarder to position Blanchard for his winning field-goal.

Chiefs 35, Seahawks 17 Marcus Allen became the eighth player in NFL history to rush for 11,000 yards in the Chiefs' victory at Seattle. Dale Carter, a two-

NFL ROUNDUP

time Pro Bowl cornerback given new duties on offense because of injuries, caught the first three passes of his career — one a 46-yard touchdown from Steve Bono.

Oilers 29, Ravens 13 The smallest crowd ever to see Houston play in the Astrodome, 20,082, watched them beat Baltimore as the Oilers' defense got three interceptions, two by cornerback Darryll Lewis. Chris Chandler threw two touchdown passes.

Raiders 17, Jaguars 3 Oakland broke an eight-game losing streak as 320-pound defensive tackle Jerry Ball returned an interception 66 yards after Mark Brunell had led the Jaguars to the Oakland 26 in the fourth quarter.

Tim Brown caught a 19-yard scoring pass from Jeff Hostetler, making his return from injuries for the host Raiders.

Redskins 31, Giants 10 Terry Allen ran for 146 yards and a game-clinching touchdown, Gus Frerotte threw a 30-yard scoring pass on a fake field goal and Tom Carter had two fourth-quarter interceptions for the visiting Redskins, who rushed for 241 yards.

Broncos 27, Colts 23 John Elway moved the host Broncos 80 yards in 14 plays in the fourth quarter, a drive capped by Terrell Davis's 3-yard scoring plunge with 3:32 remaining. The drive featured 12 running plays, eight by Davis, who finished with 137 yards on 22 carries.

In games reported in late editions Monday:

Packers 42, Chargers 10 Brett Favre threw three touchdown passes, LeRoy Butler returned an interception 90 yards for a touchdown, and Desmond Howard scored on a 65-yard punt return for the host Packers.

Dolphins 36, Jets 27 In Miami, Dan Marino celebrated his 35th birthday by rebounding from Aaron Glenn's 100-yard interception return with three touchdown passes. Trailing 14-0, the Dolphins scored on four consecutive possessions.

Vikings 20, Bears 14 Warren Moon, back from injury, went 22-of-44 for 239 yards and completed a 30-yard pass to Cris Carter to set up Scott Sisson's tiebreaking 33-yard field goal with 7:25 to play at Soldier Field.

Bengals 30, Saints 15 Ki-Jana Carter scored on a 31-yard run at Riverfront Stadium, giving the Bengals a 17-6 lead. Carter, last year's No. 1 overall draft pick who missed his rookie season with a knee injury, had 63 yards on 19 carries after gaining 27 yards on 21 carries in his first two games.

Eagles 24, Lions 17 Ricky Watters ran for 153 yards on 27 carries for host Philadelphia. Rodney Peete completed 25 of 30 passes for 284 yards, his highest total in two seasons with the Eagles. Second-year wide receiver Chris T. Jones chipped in with nine catches for 121 yards and a touchdown.

Patriots 31, Cardinals 0 Drew Bledsoe threw touchdown passes of 13 and 7 yards to Curtis Martin and 2 yards to Ben Coates in a battle of winless teams. The host Patriots scored on their first five possessions and had 18 first-half first downs against the Cardinals.

In Denver, Pitchers Live a Nightmare

By Bob Nightengale
Los Angeles Times Service

DENVER — When Ismael Valdes, a pitcher for the Los Angeles Dodgers, casually glanced at the Dodger Stadium scoreboard last week and read the out-of-town scores, his eyes bugged out.

"Hey, who pitched for the Braves today?" Valdes breathlessly asked a reporter.

"John Smoltz."

"Oh no, no, no, no," Valdes said, covering his face with his hands. "I can't believe it. That place got him too. Oh, man."

It was bad enough for Valdes to see that the Colorado Rockies had romped past the Braves at Coors Field, but even worse that Smoltz — the National League Cy Young Award front-runner — gave up 12 hits and nine runs in six innings.

Monday night was Valdes's turn on the mound in baseball's Bermuda Triangle as the Dodgers opened a critical three-game series against the host Rockies. Coors Field is "a scary place," Valdes said. "I don't like it. Nobody likes it. It's the worst place in baseball."

For pitchers, that is.

Tom Stephen, a physicist at the University of Denver, said as much in a report two years ago. Considering that Denver's 5,280-foot (1,600 meter) altitude is 4,200 feet higher than Atlanta — the next-highest city with a big-league baseball team — Stephen's research concluded that a baseball hit in Denver would travel an average of 9 percent further at Coors Field than in stadiums at sea level. That means a 370-foot drive in Dodger Stadium would travel 403.3 feet in Denver.

Of course, while Coors Field can bring Cy Young winners to tears, it can make superstars out of average hitters. It can resurrect or end careers. How players feel about it depends entirely on their perspective.

No matter what the Dodgers' feelings, they have no choice this week but to adapt.

"You hate to even think what could happen," said Dave Wallace, the Dodgers' pitching coach, "but we all know from past experience this place can be a nightmare. These games are so important, and it drives you nuts knowing they're being played in Denver.

"Don't get me wrong. It's a great city. The fans are great. It's exciting. It's just not baseball. Certainly, it's not baseball like it's meant to be played."

Jim Bullinger of the Chicago Cubs said: "I pitched there my second start of the year, and for five starts after that I was brain-damaged."

The Dodgers' pitching staff still is trying to recover from a June series in Denver. The Dodgers batted .338 with 33 runs, 53 hits and 13 homers, and lost three of four games. Their pitching staff suffered the worst battering in the history of the Los Angeles franchise, yielding a .416 batting average, 52 runs, 69 hits and 12 home runs. The two teams combined for 122 hits, 85 runs, 25 homers and a .378 average.

"I've never, ever, been involved in a series like that," said the Dodgers' closer, Todd Worrell. "In that ballpark, anything can happen. Guys get beaten down mentally and psyche themselves out. It's hardly enjoyable."

Said Dodgers first baseman Eric Karros: "Before that series, I always thought it would be nice to play 81 games a year there. You know, just to see what kind of stats you could put up. But after seeing that, I know I couldn't take it. I'd die of stress.

"The ballpark is a joke. "Mentally, it is an absolute nightmare."

The Rockies may be in only their fourth year of existence, but they play like the '27 Yankees at home. They went 44-28 at Coors Field a year ago and are a league-best 53-22 there this season. They have won six consecutive games during their home stand.

Unfortunately for the Rockies, they resemble the '62 Mets on the road. They have a 26-49 road record this season, 7-21 against the five worst teams in the league — San Francisco, Philadelphia, New York, Florida and Pittsburgh.

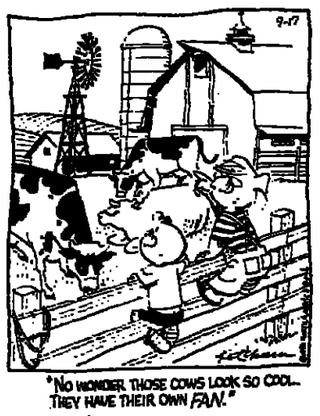
The Rockies entered the weekend with a .349 batting average at home, scoring 604 runs with 137 home runs, a .415 on-base percentage and .588 slugging percentage. On the road, they are batting .226 with 282 runs, 68 homers a .295 on-base percentage and .349 slugging percentage.

THIS SEASON, the Rockies have had 54 innings in which they've scored four or more runs — 45 of them at home. The Rockies have batted around 30 times in an inning — 24 at home. The Rockies have had 46 comeback victories —35 at home. The Rockies have scored 10 or more runs 28 times—27 times at home.

"It starts to play mind games with the pitchers," said the Atlanta Braves' pitching coach, Leo Mazzone. "You start playing prevent defense. And you know what happens when you play prevent defense in football? You give up points. And in baseball, you give up runs."

Stephen, the physicist, said: "What's happening is no surprise. Basically, it's what I predicted."

DENNIS THE MENACE

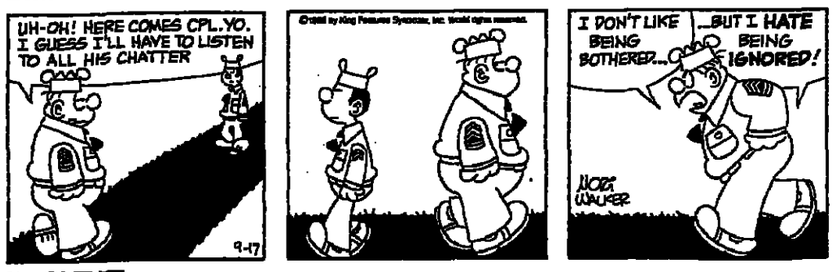


"NO WONDER THOSE COWS LOOK SO COOL... THEY HAVE THEIR OWN FAN."

PEANUTS

GARFIELD

BEETLE BAILEY

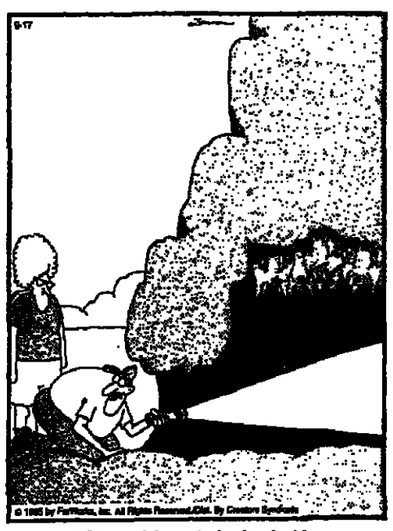


BLONDIE

CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD of ID

THE FAR SIDE



"C'mon, Arlene. Just a few feet in and then we can stand."

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOCIT

THACC

EMPAND

UNTAUM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE [ ] OF [ ]

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: Answer: GOURD EXCEL CLUMSY EQUITY
Why they remained the best of friends — THEY 'CLIQUED'

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ART BUCHWALD

A Message to Saddam

WASHINGTON—When I am confused about our foreign policy I go to Merriweather at the State Department, who seems to know everything about everything.

"Tell me about the cruise missiles in Iraq," I said.

"This is our way of sending a message to Saddam Hussein. We want him to understand that it is a no-no to attack the Kurds in the north, and when we asked him via the Internet he just laughed at us."

Buchwald

"Tell me about the Kurds."

"They are the largest ethnic group in the world without a country to call their own. But that doesn't mean that they don't want to kill each other.

"One faction is supported by Iran and the other by Iraq. The Iraqi Kurds are winning the war with the Iranian Kurds. That's why we are firing cruise missiles at Saddam."

"Don't we have an embargo against Iran?"

"Yes, and we also have one against Iraq. But in this case we're supporting the Iranians to send Saddam a message — the same message we E-mailed to him some time ago."

□

"If the Iraqi Kurds beat the stuffing out of the Iranian Kurds, what can the United States do about it?"

"Send in more missiles to let the Iraqi Kurds know that we are not going to stand for it.

"At the same time we're not taking sides in the war between the good Kurds and the bad Kurds in the area. Our quarrel is with Saddam, and, while we won't say it publicly, we hope that one of the missiles hits him — by accident, of course."

"Why does the United States allow Saddam to give us so much woe? Why can't we eliminate him without prejudice?"

□

"Because everyone in Iraq looks like him.

"They all have the same mustaches, the same haircuts, the same berets. We keep knocking off Iraqis, but we never get the right one."

"Are we uncomfortable having Iran for an ally in this war?"

"Well, we'd rather have France, but since the French won't play ball this time, we have to take what we can get."

"Is Iran taking us for a ride by supporting the same Kurds we are?"

"Probably. But we have to support the Butchers of Tehran against the Butchers of Baghdad if we ever hope to obtain peace in the region."

"How many million-dollar cruise missiles will it take before Saddam gets our message?"

"Maybe two or three thousand.

"Each one we launch is our way of saying to him, 'Enough, you rotten outlaw. If you don't play by the rules, we'll make you suck poison gas.'"

"Well, at least I now understand what's going on. For a moment I had no idea what we were doing in that neck of the woods."

"Saddam should get our fax any day now, and when he does we're sure he'll tell everyone in the Middle East that he is sorry."

Short Life and Violent Times of Tupac Shakur

By Michel Marriott
New York Times Service

MARIN CITY, California — The news drifted into the Marin Public Housing complex with a chill, like the late afternoon breezes that play over this hillside pocket of poverty a few minutes' drive north of the Golden Gate Bridge. Tupac Amaru Shakur, rap music's bad-boy monarch whose struggle to stardom left him wealthy and weary, complicated and conflicted, was dead.

For a few years before Shakur discovered fame, fortune and infamy, he lived in this stair-stepping climb of barracks-like town houses and terrace apartments. Many of its residents call the isolated, predominantly black neighborhood of about 800 people "the jungle." Many here proudly claim that this is where Shakur began honing a rap style that eventually raked in more than $80 million in record sales.

So in "the jungle," bedeviled by crime and drugs, word of the death of an adoptive native son spread quickly. Shortly before 5 P.M., on Friday the 13th, a woman slowed her car near Building 89, where Shakur lived in the late 1980s with his mother and sister. She rolled down the car window and screamed, "Tupac is dead."

Confirmation that Shakur, 25, had died from gunshot wounds he received in a drive-by ambush on Sept. 7 in Las Vegas was soon blaring from radios in nearby parked cars, living rooms and boom boxes. In the background, someone played "Life Goes On," a 2Pac (the name under which he recorded) song, a prophetic eulogy for shellshocked survivors of those lost to urban gunplay.

Shakur went from drug dealing in Marin City to superstar at a time when inner cities were gripped by racial upheaval, gang violence, drug abuse and joblessness. Those conditions spawned the explosion of rap in the mid-1980s, cultivating a generation of raw, angry young voices.

But Shakur followed the tracks of an even more violent subculture of rap, a tougher world known as gangsta rap that was born in depressed Southern California locales and driven by a small circle of relative newcomers, who had transformed themselves in the early 1990s from petty drug dealers, pimps and strong-arm artists.

In recent years, Shakur had spent more time in prison and in court than in recording studios. He served nine months on a sexual-abuse conviction, accused of raping a fan in Manhattan. He was seriously wounded in 1994 in another ambush, in the lobby of a Times Square recording studio.

California rap reveled in its street-thug attitudes and dialect. Its decidedly more aggressive style challenged East Coast control of the music, the beat darker and the stories rife with flesh-and-blood battles. Start-up record companies like Death Row and Ruthless sold what passed for the authentic black underworld experience to anyone who would buy it. Millions did.

The power and visibility acquired through record sales by rappers like Shakur and his producers fostered a rivalry between East and West Coast artists, one that found its way into magazine articles and lyrics and manifested itself in fights at music events. Some street feuds brought bloodshed, with East and West rappers blaming their rivals for stealing their rhythms and killing their friends and everything in between.

Like a grenade tossed into a bomb factory, Shakur, always the quick study, found the Southern California scene in the early 1990s and exploded. He quickly became one of gangsta rap's biggest stars.

People who knew Shakur back in Marin City, when he went by the name "M.C. New York," said he dropped the black liberation politics taught to him by his mother, a former member of the Black Panthers. He turned up his anger, slipped a 9-millimeter handgun in his waistband and talked tougher than ever.

"He just started soaking up

Frank Wiese/The Associated Press
Tupac Shakur, left, and Marion Knight of Death Row Records.

gang," explained a Marin City resident who calls himself Freaky Freddie, "hanging around a certain element."

Perhaps, some suggest, Shakur became a prisoner, and ultimately a victim, of his machismo. To stay competitive, gangsta rap began echoing back to California from places like Brooklyn, the Bronx, and New Jersey. East Coast rappers began adopting their rivals' tactics: intimidation, threats and violence.

Shakur pushed back even harder, daring death by taunting his enemies in public. But no one, including the Las Vegas police, has offered evidence that this vitriolic dispute caused Shakur's death.

Many who knew Shakur well said that like his hero-friend Mike Tyson, the rapper spent much of his life searching for a father figure. Perhaps as a result, Shakur, who was named after an Inca warrior-rebel, became drawn to the seemingly all-powerful world of drug dealers and ghetto gangsters he grew up around in California.

His decision to sign last year with the Los Angeles-based recording company Death Row Records was believed by close observers of Shakur to be a way to cement a father-and-son-type relationship with the company's strongman chairman, Marion (Suge) Knight. Knight, a 30-year-old, 315-pound (143-kilogram) former defensive lineman for the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, was driving his black BMW 750 when shots rang out about 11:15 p.m. on Sept. 7 along the Las Vegas strip. Shakur, who was in the passenger seat, was shot four times.

Knight's head was grazed by one of the 13 bullets. He, along with many of Shakur's closest business associates, has refused to comment about Shakur or the shooting.

But Shakur, in a recent radio interview, had spoken freely about the owner of Death Row Records, whose worth is now estimated at $100 million. He said that he signed with Death Row because Knight had offered him help while two East Coast rap executives tried to sully his reputation.

Knight had also arranged the $1.4 million bond to release Shakur from the Clinton Correctional Facility near the New York-Canada border, pending the appeal of his sexual assault conviction in 1995.

Soon after his release, Shakur completed rap's first double album, "All Eyez on Me." His move to Death Row Records also helped to draw him, however reluctantly, even deeper into the East Coast-West Coast feud. Earlier this month, the two camps scuffled at the MTV Awards in New York.

Security cameras there picked up Shakur in the fray, wearing a bulletproof vest. It became part of his wardrobe, he explained, after he was shot and robbed of $40,000 in jewelry in 1994. Also apparently as a result of that attack, his lyrics became more darkly woven with threads of his impending death.

In last year's "If I Die 2Nite," he wrote: "Don't shed a tear for me nigga, I ain't happy here/ I hope they bury me and send me to my rest/ Headlines reading Murdered to Death, my last breath"

Eric Gaillard/The Associated Press
Princess Stephanie and her husband, Daniel Ducruet, who are divorcing.

PEOPLE

IN Monaco, **Princess Stephanie**, 31, filed for divorce Monday from her husband and former body guard **Daniel Ducruet**, 32, weeks after he was pictured in a magazine with exotic dancer **Fili Houteman**, the current Miss Nude Belgium. Stephanie's lawyer, **Thierry Lacoste**, said that the divorce could be processed in three to five weeks. Stephanie had referred the case to her father, **Prince Rainier**, who has "family jurisdiction," and he will probably refer it to the Monaco divorce court, which has the final say, according to the lawyer. The couple have two children, Louis, aged three, and Pauline, aged two. Ducruet has one child from a previous marriage. An eventual split between Stephanie and Ducruet had been rumored for some time in Monaco. Prince Rainier reportedly only reluctantly accepted the marriage, which took place in 1995 after the birth of their children.

□

Britain's royal family held an extraordinary summit on its future on Monday following a string of embarrassing scandals. **Queen Elizabeth**, her husband **Prince Philip**, sons **Charles**, **Andrew** and **Edward** and daughter **Anne** joined the conference at the summer residence in Balmoral, Scotland, according to royal sources. According to media reports, the family has split into two factions, with the older members wanting to hold on to as much tradition as possible. The news reports say that the recently divorced Prince Charles is leading a rebellion with calls for a more modern approach. Discussions reportedly were held on subjects ranging from financing a luxury lifestyle to equal opportunities for princesses and to the monarch's role as head of the Church of England.

□

Meanwhile, **Sarah Ferguson**, the ex-wife of the **Duke of York**, is doing the talk show circuit in the United States, with appearances scheduled on **Oprah Winfrey** and **David Letterman**. She will be plugging her latest books, a work for children and her autobiography.

Top Kenyan runners **Ismael Kirui** and **Rose Cheruiyot** plan to go the distance and marry in November, according to Kenyan press reports. Kirui won events at the 1995 World Track & Field Championships, while Cheruiyot last appeared in the Grand Prix Final in Milan.

□

The tax office in Gdansk, Poland, has ordered former President **Lech Walesa** to pay overdue taxes and interest on $1 million he received from the Warner Brothers film studio in 1989 for rights to a movie about his life. Two newspapers reported that Walesa must pay between 350,000 and 450,000 zlotys ($126,000 to $162,000) on the amount he received for a movie that was never made.

□

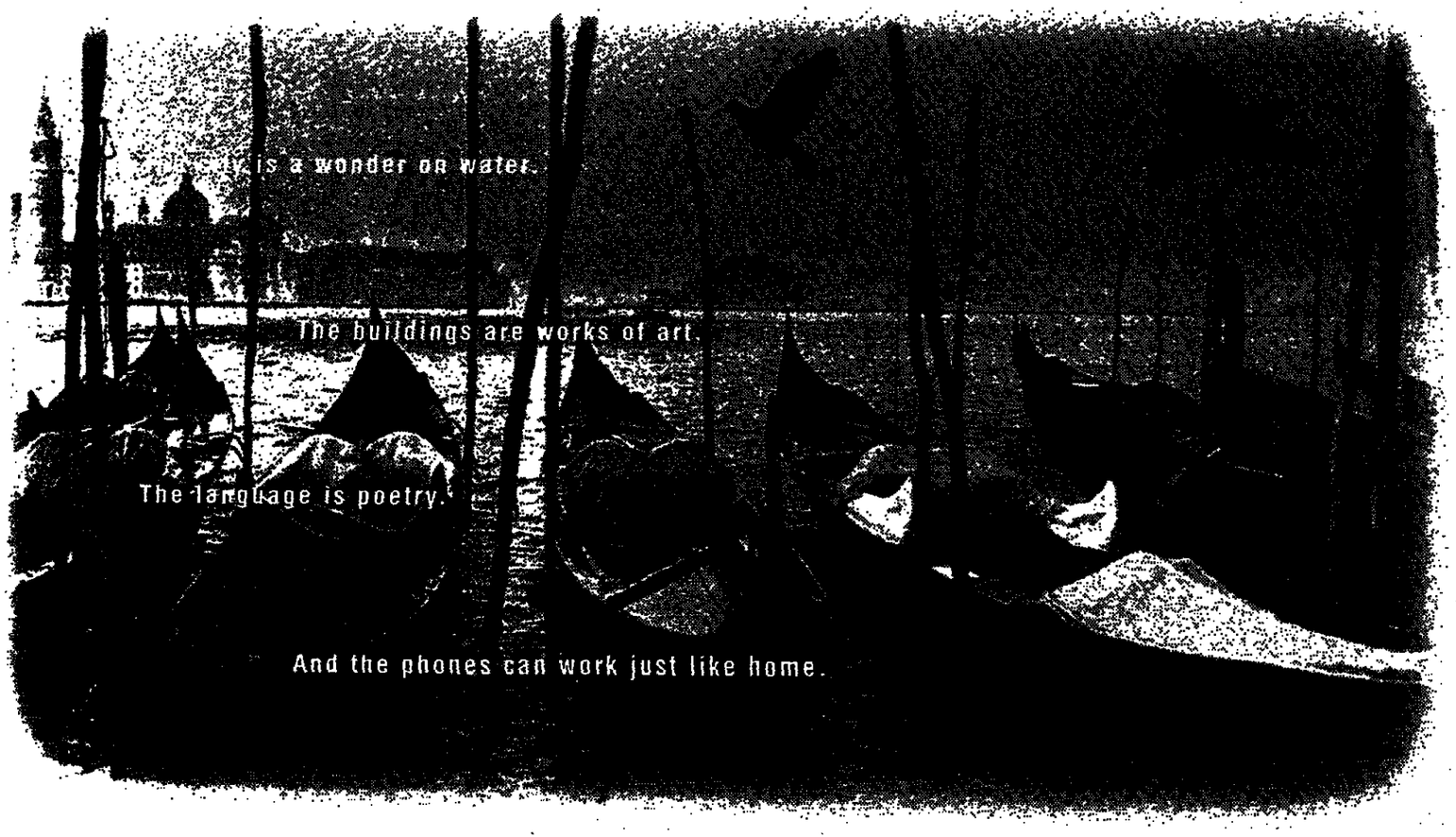
The newly crowned Miss America, 23-year-old **Tara Dawn Holland** of Overland Park, Kansas, needs little coaching to handle the press. "I've tried to lead my life in a way that prepared me for this very moment, to be Miss America," she said at her first news conference. "I can tell you, press, you're not going to have any dish to find." When a photographer asked her to put on her crown, she said, "I hear ya', I hear ya'. I'm getting there. Chill out."

□

The first **Christopher Reeve** Research Medal was awarded to a Swiss nerve regeneration researcher who has found a way to block molecules that inhibit central nervous system growth. **Martin Schwab** of the University of Zurich was given $50,000 by **Joan Irvine Smith**, a philanthropist and riding enthusiast who is the main force behind the planned research center at the University of California at Irvine.

□

"Shine," an Australian film about a pianist prodigy, won top honors at the Toronto Film Festival. "Breaking the Waves" from Denmark and the Irish drama "Michael Collins" came in second and third.



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Germany	0130-0010	Sweden	020-795-611	Ghana	0191
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